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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Trouble on the Lake Pepin Indian Reservation—A Separate Political District in Arizona—Mr. Crittenden's Substitute—Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Conference—Failure to Agree, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, will introduce a bill extending preemption rights to settlers on the half-breed reservation bordering the Mississippi and Lake Pepin. There are eight thousand settlers on the land, which they have improved, and there is a conflict between them and the speculators, who bought Indian warrants and claim a right to locate on these lands. Delegations from both sides are here, and a strong fight is going on.

The Committee on Territories in the Senate will report no bill organizing a Territorial Government in Arizona, but will report in favor of making it a separate judicial district. Senator GWIN will move to substitute the Territorial bill. The Committee once voted in favor of this, even after the amendment offered by Senator DOUGLAS, providing that the State Constitution which might be formed should be submitted to the people, had been adopted. They reconsidered the vote on motion of Mr. CLAY, of Alabama.

The Republicans are not yet agreed on CRITTENDEN's substitute. Among those who most strenuously object to it are GIDDINGS and MOTT, of Ohio, FARNSWORTH, of Illinois; POTTER, of Wisconsin; WALDRIDGE and LEACH, of Michigan; BURROUGHS, of New-York; DEAN, of Connecticut, etc.

The Democratic committee of conference agreed upon by the caucus on Saturday night is constituted as follows:

Lecomptonites—Messrs. Stephens, Keitt, Craig of Missouri, Sandige, Quitman, J. Glancy Jones, Houston, Bocock, Stevenson and Corning.

Anti-Lecomptonites—Messrs. English, Groesbeck, Cockerill, Foley, Hall, Clark, McKibben, Pendleton, (claimed on both sides,) Owen Jones and Dewart of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PENDLETON disavows having authorized the statement that he would vote against Lecompton.

It is rumored to-day that McKIBBEN will vote for Lecompton, in consequence of the request of the California Legislature.

The Committee assembled this evening at 7½ o'clock. Every member of the Committee was present. ENGLISH led off on the Anti-Lecompton side, but would not make a formal proposition until certain concessions were granted. The Lecomptonites would concede nothing, and the Committee adjourned, after a conference of over two hours, without an agreement. This ends the matter.

Messrs. BURLINGAME and WINTER DAVIS will speak on Wednesday.

LATER.—There was a caucus of twenty-two Anti-Lecompton Democrats to-day. They resolve to stand firm by Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment to the end. All the Republicans have accepted of Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment. The opposition still counts one hundred and twenty votes. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

The Democratic Caucus Committee met this evening at the Capitol. All the members were present except Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri. There was full and free comparison of views and interchange of opinion. All the proceedings were conducted with the utmost harmony. Several amendments to the Senate's bill were suggested and explained, but the Lecomptonites thought their substance already embraced in the measure. One point discussed, was the power of the people to amend the Constitution before 1864. On this there was a diversity of opinion, but there was a general agreement that it could be amended prior to that time, notwithstanding the words in the Constitution. The Committee adjourned without taking any question on the propositions presented.

Another caucus was also held in one of the Committee rooms of the Capitol to-night. Its exact character could not be ascertained, but some of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats who had previously attended the conference of the Committee of Twenty were present. It is believed the caucus was composed of Anti-Lecompton Democrats generally.

The Navy Department has received dispatche from Lieut. CRAVEN, dated Pisisi, Feb. 17 and 22, saying that the exploring party had returned to the Gulf of Darien for want of provisions. Considerable ill health prevailed, and Surgeon O'HARA was left at Pisisi to attend to the sick. On Lieut. CRAVEN's way down the Atrato he met Lieut. MICHLAN's division who were running a level with great rapidity. Lieut. CRAVEN confidently expects that the survey will be completed by the 20th of March.

Private dispatches from California state that Lieut. IVES' steamer, the *Explorer*, had not been aground, as stated in the California papers, and that the exploration of the Colorado of the West was progressing successfully. The steamer *Jessup*, which sunk, was not connected with the expedition.

The City Councils to-night passed a joint resolution declaring that the Government of the city of Washington is unable to preserve order under existing circumstances, and appointing a Committee to appeal to Congress for the establishment of a permanent Police, to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; also a resolution for a temporary Police of one hundred men, twenty-one of whom to be mounted, armed and equipped.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. FITZPATRICK informed the Senators present that the Vice-President had been compelled to leave for his family in the South, and that the Senate must elect a President *pro tem.*

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes	41
Mr. FITZPATRICK	28
Mr. FESSENDEN	12
Mr. HAMLIN	1
Necessary for a choice	22

Messrs. SLIDELL and DIXON conducted Mr. FITZPATRICK to the Chair, and he took the oath.

Numerous memorials and private bills of an uninteresting nature were presented.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota was resumed, the pending question being on Mr. MASON's motion to amend the second section of the bill, so as to give only one Representative.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) advocated the amendment.

Messrs. PUGH (Ohio) and FITCH (Ind.) were in favor of three, or at the least two Representatives. The latter complimented the law-abiding and industrious character of the people of Minnesota.

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) was in favor of allowing only one Representative to Minnesota.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) thought she should have two, provided the fraction permitted a second.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) would base the apportionment on the census; Iowa, with six to eight hundred thousand population, and ninety thousand Presidential votes, has only two Representatives.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, argued strongly for three Representatives, the census of Minnesota being imperfect, and said that if Iowa is imperfectly represented, that was no reason why Minnesota should be. He would move an amendment, that Minnesota be allowed three Representatives, and that a new census be taken, and proper pay given to the census-takers to have it correct. He regarded the Constitution of Minnesota as not Republican, because it gives aliens the right to vote.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, would support Mr. WILSON's amendment, which allows one Representative now, and more when under a new census it is shown she is entitled to them, but not on "pay grounds." He repudiate the action of Minnesota, yet a Territory, in usurping the functions of a State and electing Congressmen.

Finally, Mr. MASON's amendment of Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment "that Minnesota have but one Representative in Congress," was negatived; yeas 8, nays 41.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was then put, viz: To give one representative now, that a census be forthwith taken, and additional representatives be allowed on the basis of the census returns, was carried; yeas 22, nays 2. The following are the

AYES—Messrs. Biggs, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Iverson, King, Pugh, Simmons, Wade, Wilson.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to report the best method of taking the census of 1860.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. HILL, of Ga, made a speech on the Kansas question. He was satisfied with the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, its framers having discharged their duty with signal ability. As a Southern man, he said, he never expected Kansas would be a Slave State, and, therefore, thought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise unwise and calculated to produce serious strife.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, contended that the present agitation grows out of the conflict between Free and Slave labor. The party to which he was opposed were seeking to extend the latter in the most odious form. When the two shall be reconciliated the political millennium will have arrived. He charged upon the Democracy the deliberate purpose to cheat freedom out of its rights in Kansas.

Mr. READY, of Tenn., argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and justified the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. GOOCH, of Mass., argued that the Lecompton Constitution is not, in fact, the will of the people of Kansas, has not the authority of law, and is polluted by fraud and violence. It could not be amended for eight years without a resolution. To follow the President's recommendation in this particular would inevitably result in civil war in Kansas, and this precedent would produce similar consequences in other Territories.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, made a speech to show the superiority of capital over labor, contending that the South was the only portion of the country in which white labor receives due honor.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, argued that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was never designed to recognize popular sovereignty. It was mere machinery in the hands of corrupt men, to control the affairs of the Territory, irrespective of the will of the people. He maintained the right of Congress to govern the Territories.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, and Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, severally opposed the Lecompton movement. Adjourned.

Serious Illness of Col. Benton—F. P. Blair, Esq.—Miscellaneous Notes at the Capital.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27, 1858.

Col. BENTON is about closing his long and eventful career. He is almost the last of the old veterans the men who were in the height of their glory during the days of JACKSON, and who then made the whole country ring with the echo of their contending views. He has been confined to his room for the last few weeks. In the pleasant weather of Feoruary he was often to be seen riding slowly, upon his splendid black horse, along the Avenue, keeping near enough to the sidewalk to enable him to recognize and return the courteous salutations of the many friends he was sure to meet. But he soon became too feeble for this, and was scarcely ever out of his chamber. Now he is confined to his bed almost entirely, suffering a great deal of pain, but bearing it with characteristic fortitude, and, in spite of it all, working incessantly at what he styles his *magnum opus*, the abridgment of the Congressional Debates. He has completed the work nearly to 1850, and says he only hopes to live long enough to bring it down to the present time His familiarity with the more recent discussions of Congress renders the labor comparatively easy, and three or four months of comparative health would enable him to bring it to a close. But it is very doubtful whether this will be vouchsafed to him. He suffers from an internal cancer, and it may end his life almost at any moment. He is cheerful, resolute as ever, and especially glad to see his friends. His indomitable courage is conspicuous in the incessant vigor with which he continues to work. His review of the Dred Scott decision was written under intense suffering, and in spite of pain he persisted in having every proof-sheet ready for the mail by which his publishers would expect it.

The mention of Col. BENTON calls to mind another of the veterans of that day—FRANCIS P. BLAIR—Old Hickory's right hand man during his battle with the Bank of the United States, whose editorship of the *Globe* marked an era in the history of the party press. The vigor and energy with which he sustained the General, even when the members of his own Cabinet became alarmed at the audacity of his movements, contributed greatly to the success of his Administration. He retired from the *Globe* when President POLK brought Mr. RITCHIE from the Richmond *Enquirer* to Washington,—and has been since that time a spectator rather than actor in the political arena. He spends most of his time upon his large and beautiful farm, six miles from Washington, just across the boundary of the District,—as zealous now in raising roses and strawberries as he used to be in demolishing Banks, and sweeping away the political enemies of General JACKSON. He is a slaveholder, but not a slave of the slaveholding system. He understands precisely its weakness and its strength—and appreciates fully the injury and ruin which it inflicts upon the communities in which it exists. He was one of the earliest champions of the Republican movement, and looks forward to the day when there will be a Free-Soil Party in nearly every Southern State. His letters upon the subject, just before the Fremont campaign, were exceedingly able and comprehensive in their views, and gave great strength to the Republican cause. He has no prejudices against Slavery upon grounds of right or of humanity to the colored race,—for he believes the negroes to be infinitely better off as slaves than they could be if emancipated and suffered to remain in the States where they are at present. But he regards the Southern States and the Federal Government as under the control of an oligarchy, which is gradually and steadily changing the principles of our Government, and rooting out every vestige of the Democracy, which ought to be its vigor and its vitality:—and he considers it the duty, therefore, of every Democrat to aid in reclaiming the Government from this ascendency.

Mr. BLAIR is in good health, though not strong, and takes a very active interest in the debates of Congress and in all the political movements of the day. He calls his farm Silver Spring, from a beautiful spring of water upon it, which not only supplies his house and grounds, but drives a huge wheel and grinds his wheat, shells his corn and converts it into hominy, chops his fodder, and performs nearly all the stationary labor of his farm.

The experiment of lighting gas-burners by electricity is a perfect success. The inventor, Mr. GARDNER, put up his wires in the great chandelier of the Senate Chamber, and during the last day or two some fifteen hundred jets have been ignited instantaneously by the touch of the key uniting the magnetic circuit. The inventor is confident that he can successfully apply his discovery to any and every purpose for which heat is required, and especially to that of heating buildings, and making steam for either stationary or marine engines. For the latter purpose, his plan is to pass platina wires into copper boiler tubes, the latter filled with water. These wires, it is claimed, can be kept constantly heated by the electric current, so as to convert the water into steam as rapidly as it is brought into the tubes. If half that is anticipated of this discovery is realized, it must prove one of the grandest affairs of the age. I should have mentioned that Mr. GARDNER also claims to have made a discovery by which the cost of feeding the magnetic batteries is greatly reduced, thus insuring the economy as well as the convenience of the affair. What a change in household economy the success of this invention would make! Think, for instance, of a man's turning over in bed on a frosty December morning, and by simply turning a key at his head, starting the fire by which he may dress comfortably ten minutes later.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 29.

The Senate has passed the bill for fixing August 1 for the resumption of specie payments.

Death of the Acting Governor of Nebraska.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Monday, March 29.

T. B. CUMMING, Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska, died on the 23d inst.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Monday, March 29.

The Senate did not meet until 7½ o'clock P. M.

The New-York Central Railroad reported the amount of foreign iron imported by them at sixty-two dollars and a-half per ton. Since the consolidation the amount is $1,375,000.

The Grinding Committee put forward a large number of bills.

Mr. STOW reported a bill to encourage the use of steam on canals. It authorizes the Canal Board to award ten thousand dollars to the first person who shall practically demonstrate the advantageous use of steam on the canals, after such has been practically used for three months with success.

Mr. J. B. SMITH introduced a bill nominating L. PURDY, A. L. BLEECKER and A. RAYMOND, Commissioners for a Race Course, under the bill for encouraging the breed of horses.

The Canal Auditor reported that the amount of the drafts drawn by the Commissioners, now unpaid, was $460,000.

The bill amending the act exempting ministers from taxation was ordered to be reported complete.

Mr. STOW called up the concurrent resolutions requesting our Representatives in Congress not to vote for further special appropriations of the public lands to new States until the original States receive an equitable proportion of the said lands. Adopted.

Mr. DIVEN called up the resolution instructing our Congressmen not to vote for the Pacific Railroad bill introduced by Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri. Adopted.

The resolutions amending the Constitution so as to increase the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court were called up and lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Monday March 29.

Mr. DURYEA introduced a series of joint resolutions in favor of Congressional action for the benefit and relief of soldiers of the war of 1812.

A motion to give two extra copies of the census to each member of the House, and one copy to the officers and reporters, and to members of the last House, was adopted.

A bill to repeal the law that exempts the lands of the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation for twenty-five years, was ordered forward to the first vacant Committee of the Whole.

A number of bills were referred to be reported complete; amongst others, the Baxter Monument bill.

A bill for the relief of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

A bill to legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council.

A bill relative to the accounts of Messrs. TIMPON & SCHOONER.

A bill to amend the Brooklyn charter.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To enlarge the Chemung Canal locks. For relief of the New-York Common Council of 1857. To regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. LAW presented a written report favorably on the bill providing a transfer to the State, of unclaimed dividends on deposits in Banks, and Courts of law, for the purpose of creating a fund for the completion of the canals. A motion to lay the report on the table was lost, and the report and bill were ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MOORE gave notice of a bill to reseal the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Law College passed.

The railroad freight tariff bill was referred to the first vacant Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DURYEA moved to refer the registry act to the first unfilled Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The Metropolitan Police repeal bill was made the special order on Friday evening.

Bills to extend the charter of the New-York firemen; for the protection of graveyards; for the construction of a railroad on streets parallel to Broadway, were referred to be reported complete.

Mr. LAW's bill, transferring the unclaimed dividends on deposits to the custody of the State for the purpose of forming a Canal Fund, was made the special order of the day on Friday at 12 o'clock.

The Railroad Way-Freight bill was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole not filled.

Mr. DAYTON moved to refer to a Special Committee to report complete the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in the cities and villages of the State. Carried.

He also moved the reference to the third Committee of the Whole of the bill in relation to officers and heads of departments in the City of Brooklyn. Lost.

The Assembly was occupied in debate on the resolutions of inquiry into the acts of the Kansas State Committee. Messrs. C. ESTES, WOODFORD and FULLERTON spoke at length in support of the Committee, and in opposition to the policy of the present National Administration.

Interesting from Kansas.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE TOPEKA INSTRUMENT TO BE ADOPTED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 29.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 26th inst., says that the Kansas Constitutional Convention had adjourned from Minneola and met at Leavenworth on the evening of the 25th. Charges of corruption were prevalent. Gen. LANE had resigned the Presidency of the Convention, being satisfied from the demonstrations of the feeling of the Free-State men, that they prefer that the President shall not be identified with the extremists. It was supposed that the session of the Convention would be short, and that the Topeka Constitution would be adopted with some modifications. LANE was pledged to resign before he could be elected President. The extremists in the Convention were becoming more moderate in their views.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 29.

Six mountain men from Camp Scott have arrived at Leavenworth. They left Jan. 26, on foot with a pack of mules, and encountered on the way several severe snow-storms. They think the Mormons could easily overcome Colonel JOHNSTON's command if they wished.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 25th inst. The bark *White* had arrived at Key West from New-York. Ship *Richmond*, from New-Orleans for Boston, was there, leaking, and discharging cargo. Ship *Rockland*, from Mobile for Boston, put in in distress. Sugars were advancing at Havana. Freights dull. Sterling Exchange, 12 and 12½ per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, par to ⅛ per cent. premium.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 29.

By an arrival here we learn that Matamoras was declared a free port on the 21st inst.

Gen. VIDAURRI had issued a proclamation demanding the payment of twenty-five per cent. on all money due for church property.

Tampico had not yet been attacked.

A battle was expected near San Luis de Potosi, between the adherents of GARZA and ZULOAGA.

A Woman Shot Dead in Portsmouth, N. H.

BOSTON, Monday, March 29.

In Portsmouth, N. H., the wife of DANIEL H. SPINNEY was shot dead, while entering her house in company with her husband. Mr. SPINNEY received a buck-shot in his arm. NELSON N. DOWNING has been arrested for the murder, a difficulty having occurred between him and Mr. SPINNEY a short time previously.

DOWNING was employed in the Navy Yard. He has a wife and six children, was intoxicated at the time, and probably intended to shoot Mr. SPINNEY. The tragedy causes great excitement in the town. SPINNEY is a lumber-dealer, in good circumstances.

Mass Democratic Administration Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, March 29.

A large Democratic Administration meeting was held in American Hall this evening. Messrs. HUBBARD, HAMMERSLEY and EATON of this city addressed the assemblage. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held here during this campaign.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

The mails by the *Niagara* reached this City yesterday morning. Our files of London papers are only one day later than those received by the *Fulton*.

The most interesting news by this arrival comes from France, where the continued number of arrests, the relations with England, the late outbreak at Chalons, and the approaching execution of the conspirators, are the chief topics of discussion. It was believed that the execution of ORSINI would take place on the 13th inst.

A serious riot had occurred in Dublin, between some College students and the Police on the occasion of the arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant in that city. Five of the students were reported to be in a dangerous condition.

The report that Gen. CONCHA would be removed from the government of Cuba has been officially contradicted in Madrid.

It is stated that a bill is to be submitted to the Prussian Chambers, authorizing a loan of about two millions sterling, for the purpose of continuing the Prussian line of railway to the Russian frontiers.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Conspirators—Postponement of the Execution—Singular Coincidence—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 8, 1858.

The late attempt on the Emperor's life recalls to memory a terrible page of ancient history, from which is derived the word *assassin*. In the eleventh century there lived in Syria, on the borders of the Mediterranean, a wild fanatic named HASSAN. This man, who was a dissenter from Mahometanism, founded a sect whose emblem of confraternity was a poignard, and whose end was assassination on a grand scale. The sect became an army, the army a nation, and the nation finished by taking possession of a large tract of country, where they reigned nearly two centuries, the terror of their neighbors. Toward the middle of the thirteenth century they disappeared, vanquished and destroyed by the Mongolians, after having terrified Asia, Africa, and even Europe, with their horrible deeds.

This bloody page in the history of the middle ages, says a late writer, has not reached the multitude; but Providence, who seems to hold in reserve a future chastisement for the hidden crimes of the past, taught his people to detest these men and their crimes without knowing them, and thus he fixed upon their name an indelible stigma. Historians having called *Hassassins* or *Assassins*, from their first leader, HASSAN, the bands of murderers commanded by the *Old Man of the Mountain*, eternal justice has been avenged; the name of this extinguished people, nailed to the pillory of the dictionary, has providentially become the generic name of the great family of murderers, and to cite the name of this people at the present epoch is to brand them with ignominy.

There are those who place ORSINI in the same rank with BRUTUS, who assassinated CÆSAR, LOUVEL, the assassin of the Duke DE BERRY, JUDITH, the virgin of Bethulia, who struck Holopherne, CHARLOTTE CORDAY, the "angel of assassination," who stabbed MARAT in his bath. There are others who demand that when angels are seized with the fantasy of coming down from heaven to murder, that while the block is getting ready for their necks, the thumb-screw and the rack should be applied to their bodies. It is not difficult for a man of character, after the commission of a great crime, to erect for himself the pedestal of a martyr; but where is the safety of society under the shadow of such a pedestal?

The assassins of the Rue Lepelletier will not escape the punishment adjudged them by the Tribunal but it is none the less true that the superior judicial any official circles are deeply moved on the subject.

The Empress, touched with the letter and the defence of ORSINI, is said to be pleading in his behalf. Other ladies, more romantic than just, whose hearts are always ready to sympathize with the misfortunes of a bold and courageous man, join in the prayer But they will not be heard. We no longer live in an age of romance. Yet it is hard to execute a chivalric man, against whom there is no evidence that he acted with other motives than those of liberating his oppressed country. Society is not menaced by such a man under the common interpretation of the law; he struck at a single man, who, to him, was the tyrant that stood in the way of his country's emancipation. He had no personal griefs against NAPOLEON; he did not act with a view of immediate personal benefit; he was not a common murderer. In what, then, does his crime stand separated from that of BRUTUS or of CHARLOTTE CORDAY? Distance gives relief to the romance of history; actuality strips crime of its romance, and renders it hard and real. It would not be strange if the crime of ORSINI should attain in the future the dimensions of a patriotic deed, his end that of a martyr?

Thus does conversation pursue its train on the fate of these unfortunate men. PIERRI, who till now has had but little sympathy from the public, has lost that little by appealing to his Judges for a commutation, based on important disclosures which he offers to make. His offer is not accepted, because it is not believed. If he had lived in the Seventeenth Century, he would have got the "torture" for his pains, and been beheaded afterwards.

The execution has been postponed to Thursday or Friday of this week. On Thursday, which is mid-Lent, Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had issued invitations for a costume ball, but it has been postponed on account of the execution. The Emperor, who will be among the guests at the ball, did not think it proper to appear at a carnival *fête* at the moment heads were falling on the scaffold on his account. A former Administration, in fact, incurred much unpopularity by such an act.

A singular coincidence has been remarked in regard to this attempt on the Emperor's life. On both occasions that his Majesty has wished to hear RISTORI play, his life has been attempted, and on both occasions the play was "Mary Stuart." The Emperor himself spoke of this remarkable coincidence.

An illustrated pamphlet of 80 pages has just appeared, entitled *The Attempt of the 14th January*, published by authority, and containing all the facts relating to the attempt and the subsequent trial. It forms a volume of a series of works called "Contemporaneous History."

This work states that the Emperor's carriage interiorly was lined with sheet-iron, a circumstance which, after all, must have been the most important in saving his life. It is probable that all the imperial carriages are thus lined. It is generally believed, too, from the remarkable difference in size presented by his Majesty's person when at home and in the street, that he wears concealed armor whenever he goes out.

We are far from the days of LOUIS XIV., from those days of leisure when, to amuse the grand monarch, they were obliged to invent an oriental Embassy, an Embassy that turned the heads of the people for half a century, and which even yet finds an occasional echo in the current literature of the day. Who, in effect, does not recollect the brilliant "Persian Letters" of a literary celebrity of that epoch, and of the mania for things Persian, inaugurated by the advent of the celebrated Persian Embassy. It is true, FERUCK KHAN made some sensation, but the day of oriental wonders has gone. We have now at Paris a dozen orientals of high caste, and beyond a troop of boys who follow them in the street, they pass unnoticed. We have first the young Prince of Oude, who came here a month ago from London to bury his mother, the Queen, and who has now returned again to bury his brother, the heir-apparent. Then we have the three Ambassadors of Siam, brothers of the Kings, and a numerous suite. (These were received yesterday by the Emperor.) Then last we have the Ex-King of Lahore, MAHARAJA DULEEP SINGH. All of these orientals came from London, and with the exception of the young Prince of Oude, will return soon to their native country.

The correspondence of NAPOLEON I., which the present Government has undertaken to publish, a work that will comprise several volumes, has made its first appearance before the public in a volume which, for richness of execution, is not surpassed in the typographic art. The real value of the work cannot yet be appreciated, but it is more than probable that all the important letters of NAPOLEON have already appeared in print.

The late Washington Ball at the American Legation in this city, was the subject of a *bon mot* dropped by the French Minister of War, which ought to have publicity. Marshal VAILLANT remonstrated with Mr. MASON previous to the ball on the inappropriateness of giving a *fête* during Lent, and asked if it were not a mistake. "If it is a mistake," replied Mr. MASON, "it was WASHINGTON who made it, for that is his birthday, and the ball is in honor of the event." "Oh, that's it," replied the Marshal; "then it is the only mistake he ever made in his life!" The Marshal was one of the first guests at the ball, a concession he made to the name of WASHINGTON, for he is a strict observer of the requirements of Lent. When the orchestra, in opening the gayeties of the evening, commenced the national air "Hail Columbia!" the whole company spontaneously rose to their feet.

The Aberdeen, or, as you call them, the Balmoral petticoats, seem to have created in America more or less confusion in the minds of the critics. These petticoats were very common here a year ago, but were then exclusively worn by English women of fashion. The present Winter they are sold in all the shops, and are worn by French women as well. But the French women who wear them do so for economy and not for fashion, and the consequence is that fashionable English women are forsaking them, and they will soon fall exclusively into the hands of the *petite bourgeoisie*.

The great game of chess, in which Mr. HARWITZ played against three superior players at one and the same time, he being seated in an adjoining room, and out of sight of the three boards, came off on Thursday night at the Café de la Regence, and was presided over by the Prince of BRUNSWICK and the Prince GALATZIN. Mr. HARWITZ beat his three opponents easily, two of them after a very few moves; the game lasted two hours and a-half. Mr. HARWITZ moved invariaoly more rapidly than his opponents. His moves were written down and carried to each board alternatively on paper. He was not fatigued by this extraordinary feat, and at its conclusion was loudly cheered by the assistants. Mr. H. is a Prussian.

A curious experiment in the transplantation of trees has just been put into successful operation. The square around the Exchange has been planted lately with trees brought from the Barrière du Trone, varying from 75 to 60 years old. These trees, which are principally horse chestnuts, and very large, were raised by a machinery invented for the purpose, *with their roots and adhering soil intact*. They were thus carefully conveyed to the Exchange and placed in large holes prepared for them, and there is every prospect that there will be no interruption in their growth. The speculators may now under the improvised shade of these old trees carry on their rises and falls like the Athenians discussing philosophy in the garden of Academus. It will then be a peripatetic Bourse. But it will have this inconvenience, that they can no longer speculate "*a découverte*."

MALAKOFF.

The French conspirators.

Paris (March 10) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The universal pre-occupation still continues to be the fate of ORSINI. Will he, or will he not, be executed? Up to yesterday JULES FAVRE entertained great hopes that the sentence must judicially be quashed, for the following reason: In the Jury that found ORSINI and his accomplices guilty there sat DUSAUTOY, the Emperor's tailor, who is a bankrupt. This, according to the law of France, is a cause of nullity of judgment; and, if the man in question has not been rehabilitated, as the technical term is, the Court of Cassation must quash the judgment; but, if it be found that DUSAUTOY be rehabilitated, and in the full enjoyment of his rights of citizenship, then the sentence can be executed the instant the Court of Cassation throws out the appeal, which may be to-morrow.

The fact of the desire felt by the Emperor and Empress to have ORSINI got off, is notorious to all those who surround them, and is, indeed, beginning to be so to the public. A Senator, who was at the reception at the Tuileries on Monday, told me the Empress had scarcely left M. DUPIN a moment free from her earnest entreaties to contribute as much as in him lay, to the postponement of the sentence. If the Court of Cassation were to admit the appeal, the prisoners would be tried before some Provincial Court, and it is possible some means of saving ORSINI might be found. The whole is extremely mysterious, and pre occupies everyone. Those who stand nearest in blood and in intimacy to LOUIS NAPOLEON declare he has received letters from MAZZINI that fill him and the Empress with dread; that MAZZINI recalls to him all he was himself, tells him he must not venture to let ORSINI be sacrificed; for that, if he does, not only he himself, but his child, and all his race shall pay the penalty for it; and addresses him in a tone that awes him more than could be believed. I do not, of course, vouch for this; but it comes from a quarter that should be sure. Of the Empress's idea that, if ORSINI were executed, her son would suffer for it, there is no doubt; she confides this to all the ladies around her, and her superstitious terror of his execution is beyond conception. On the other hand, it is next to impossible that the Emperor should grant a pardon on account of the numerous victims, whom he would thus seem to disregard. Opinions are various; some of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S stanchest friends advise him instantly to pardon ORSINI, and take up the cause of the independence of Italy; others, on the contrary, tell him he is forever lost in France if he does so, for the public will instantly see he has acted under the influence of deadly fear. The magistrates are by no means satisfied with all that has passed. M. DELANGLE, above all, lets out now and then his annoyance in sharpish, though whispered words. They look upon the "trick," as they call it, played them by FAVRE, and the reading of the letter by the Emperor's private permission, as a most treacherous proceeding on the part of the Chief of the State, and as the unwisest one possible. They refer to the intense delicacy of the questions raised, to the trouble they had in so combining matters as to render the public trial practicable; and then, they say, one of the very things they had been battling against is all of a sudden, by the Emperor's own private act, revealed to the whole world, or at least to all those who know how to use their eyes and ears. There is no doubt that the case is a fearfully complicated one. As the affair now stands, if ORSINI dies, LOUIS NAPOLEON is for the rest of his days given over to Rome and to Austria—bound hand and foot. He can never more alarm Austria through Italy. If ORSINI escapes, the secret of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S weakness is betrayed to all France, and to the whole world. I, for my own part, feel persuaded ORSINI will be executed. After FAVRE'S speech, ORSINI leaned over to him, saying, with a strange smile, "I will teach you two lines of TASSO'S *Jerusalem* that apply to me—

"Risorgero nemico ognor piu crudo,
Cenere anco sepolta e spirto ignudo."

(I shall arise from death, and be a more and more cruel foe, though but a naked spirit, and my ashes in the tomb.) This is, to a certain degree, true, and the Emperor feels it, but what is to be done?

Those who ought to know, affirm that when the voluminous correspondence of ORSINI and PIERI came to be examined, letters written by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and signed by himself, dated many, many years ago, came to light. I do not affirm, I give you the tale as I get it, premising, however, that it would be strange if it were not so.

The Late Republican Outbreak at Chalons.

From the Paris Patrie.

We have received from Chalons-sur-Saone some new details relative to the revolutionary attempt of which that city was the scene on the evening of the 6th.

Favored by the darkness and by a heavy fall of snow, the rioters, preceded by some individuals of an inoffensive appearance, proceeded first to a small infantry post in the Rue de Beaunes. At some distance off the majority of the mob halted; those who formed a sort of advance guard went up to the sentinel, who was instantly surrounded and disarmed in spite of his resistance, while one of the assailants put his hand on his mouth to prevent his raising an alarm. After this first success the remainder of the rioters rapidly advanced on the guard. The soldiers, half asleep, could not prevent the seizure of the arms which were placed in the gun-rack near the door; but the sergeant in command had time to draw his sword and seize a few of the muskets, which he distributed amongst his men, ordering them to load immediately. The rioters, who had possessed themselves of arms, then left the post, and went to the railway station, where, as the *Moniteur* announced they were energetically repulsed.

Meanwhile the officers of the garrison had received information in a *café* where they were accustomed to assemble of what was going on. They went forthwith to the Sub-Prefecture, in order to take forcible possession, if necessary, of the representative of authority. Seeing that everything was tranquil there, they went to the barracks, situated on the other side of the river, taking with them some soldiers whom they met strolling about; but on arriving at the bridge the rioters disputed their passage. Thereupon the officers and soldiers, sword and bayonet in hand, cut their way through, not without wounding several of those who attempted to oppose them. On the other side of the bridge appeared almost immediately the military commander at the head of a strong detachment coming from the barracks. At sight of these soldiers the rioters fled in all directions, while the soldiers occupied the Hôtel de Ville, the Sub-Prefecture, and the approaches to the bridge.

As a peculiar incident of this affray, it was noticed that some of those who took part in it wore tin-plate cuirasses beneath their clothes. The greater part of the insurgents were arrested, and the rest no doubt will soon be in the hands of justice.

Paris (March 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The paragraph in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, describing the revolt of about 40 men at Chalons-sur-Saone, who surprised the military post to the cry of "*Vive la République!*" has puzzled people a good deal. Chalons is not so far from Paris that a handful of men could hope to persuade an entire population that the Government was overthrown and the Republic restored throughout France. And then the officers, it appears, first ran (the *Moniteur* says) to the house of the Sub Prefect to know if the news was true, and, when they found it was not, forced their passage, sword in hand, to the barracks. There are various conjectures on this subject, exaggerated, no doubt, and contradictory. One is that the affair was more serious than is represented, and that the resistance was greater. Another account is that the *échauffourée* was only an attempt to rescue some persons who had been arrested under the new Penal Law, and who were in the act of being taken off. Nothing is more likely than that the friends of the arrested raised a clamor, and that those who are ready to profit by every opportunity increased the disturbance.

Marshall CASTELLANE had arrived at Chalons; he quitted Lyons, where he commands, the moment the news reached him.

The French Demands upon Switzerland.

The following is a translation of the threatening dispatch addressed by Count WALEWSKI to the Federal Council of Switzerland:

PARIS, Jan. 28, 1858.

To M. Count de Salignac Fenelon, Minister of France at Berne.

M. LE COMTE—In the dispatches which I had the honor to address to you on the 7th of August, 28th of November, and the 12th of December last, I directed you to acquaint the Federal Council of the manœuvres in which the refugees in Switzerland, especially those in the Canton of Geneva, notoriously engage; and to demand their removal from our frontier. In spite of your zeal and activity in the matter, we have up to the present time received only dilatory and evasive replies, and I find myself obliged, M. le Comte, to ask you to renew your application to the Federal Government. Our complaints, as you are aware, are principally directed to the presence of refugees belonging to the Italian emigration. The events at Genoa have shown the violence and perversity of this faction of European demagogues. The attempt on the 14th of this month against the life of the Emperor shows that we have only too much reason to watch the attitude and the plots of Italian refugees, and that it is amongst them that the most corrupt and docile instruments of the regicidal conspirators are found. It seems impossible to me that any honest man of the Helvetic Confederation can have been otherwise than struck by this fact, or that he does not share our impressions thereupon. I dare then to flatter myself that, in renewing at Berne your former requests, you will find on the part of the Federal authorities, a greater readiness to do them justice. However that may be, M. le Comte, the Government of the Emperor knows not how to remain indifferent to the voice of public opinion, which from one end of France to the other, demands how it is that neighboring and friendly countries protect with a friendly hospitality men who openly conspire against the life of the Emper

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Motion for an Injunction upon the Sale of the Collins Steamers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 29.
Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *Edward K. Collins, James Brown, Wm. S Wetmore, Stewart Brown, The New-York and Liverpool U. S. Mail Steamship Company, Prosper M. Wetmore, The Novelty Iron Works, William Brown, D. C. Brown and James C. Willett, Sheriff of New York.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction. The act of Congress under which the compensation was given to the Collins line authorized the Secretary of the Navy to advance to the contractors the sum of $25,000 per month on each ship after she was launched, the advance not to exceed one year's compensation, and to be secured by a lien on the ships. Accordingly, the sum of $385,000 was advanced and secured by a mortgage upon the vessels, of which the sum of $105,000 is still due and unpaid. And now executions being issued against the vessels as the property of the line, the Government pray for an injunction to prevent their being sold under the executions, and that a receiver of the property may be appointed, and the vessels sold by him to repay the amount due.

The motion was argued at length by Mr. Sedgwick, for the Government, and by Messrs. O'Conor and Cutting, for the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Two Hundred and Forty Bundles of Telegraph Wire*.—This was a suit brought to forfeit the goods for alleged fraudulent undervaluation. The Government however, failed to prove the fraud and the Jury, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict for the claimants of the goods. For the United States Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants, Mr. Walden.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

John Livingston vs. *L. O. Wilson et al.*—Motion dismissed, with $5 costs.

Saimon Skinner vs. *William L. Tinker.*—Twelfth and sixteenth direct interrogatories disallowed. The first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth cross interrogatories allowed.

Abel T. Edgerton vs. *Andrew Ross et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Archibald T. Finn vs. *Henry Ketcham.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $5 costs.

Fred. P. James, Administrator, vs. *Adams & McChesney.*—The order of arrest must be vacated, with $10 costs.

William Clarke vs. *Franklin J. Bean.*—Motion for injunction granted so far as to restrain defendant Bean, from assigning, or in any way disposing of his bid or of the property after he shall receive a deed.

Robert Go enough, Jr., vs. *George S. Gregory.*—Defendant allowed to come in and prove his defence in both cases, provided he shall consent to a reference before James Green; the judgment and levy under each to stand as security; costs to abide event, including $10 costs in each motion.

Gilbert P. Williams vs. *Stephen C. Rogers et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs.

Samuel P. Westwell vs. *Franklin Forsyth et al.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Maryland Steam and Gas Pipe Co. vs. *Edward Kilpatrick.*—Case settled.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store one the largest and best selected stocks of
STAPLE DRY GOODS
Ever exhibited in this country, consisting of
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK and CLOTHS,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
TOWELS, TOWELING, NAPKINS, &c., of a superior make. Also,
100 cases COTTON SHEETING and SHIRTINGS,
At reduced prices.
1,000 MARSEILLES QUILTS, from $1 50 to $8.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

OPENING OF SPRING STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on Monday,
several cartoons new French Embroideries, consisting of
French Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet sets;
French Embroidered Valenciennes, trimmed;
French Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars;
Embroidered Cambric, Marseilles and Linen Traveling sets,
With a full assortment of Point Point Applique, Honiton, English Thread Lace, and Maltese Sets and Collars.
No. 473 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF GENERAL DRY GOODS
At No. 415 BROADWAY,
the effects of
GEORGE B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
for the benefit of his creditors.
The whole balance of Stock is now selling at a further immense reduction in prices to clear the whole within the next two weeks.
Observe,
No. 415 BROADWAY,
(One door south of Canal-st)

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

We will offer on Monday, March 22:
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $1 dozen.
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fine,) at $1 50 dozen.
300 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 and $3 dozen
200 dozen Gents' White and Colored-border Handkerchiefs, from $3 to $6 dozen
Also, a full assortment of Children's Handkerchiefs.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
At the GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE of the STOCK IN TRADE of
GEORGE B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.,
COMPRISING
SILKS and POPLINS,
PLAIN and PRINTED BAREGES,
" BAREGE ROBES,
PRINTED LAWNS and ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES, &c., &c.,
At a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, to close the estate.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
have now on hand a large stock of
Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Towelings, &c., &c.,
Brought principally for cash and which
They are offering at a very small advance;
Also, a superior assortment of
Piques, Brillants, Swiss Jaconet
And every description of drawer goods,
At lowest market prices.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.
Offer to the trade for CASH,
NOVELTIES of the SEASON
In STRAW BONNETS, LEGHORN FLATS.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLONDE LACES, &c., &c.
No 318 Broadway.

NEW QUILLE SILK ROBES,
Received per late steamers,
And opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A part consisting of light fancy colors
With elegant side banks of Chintz Bouquets,
Suitable for the coming *fête* at the Crystal Palace.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION,
IN
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
For sale at reduced prices
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

SPRING EXPOSITION.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will exhibit, at retail, PARIS MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture, on Thursday, April 1, 1858.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST. NEW YORK.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES AT $15.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning:
Beautiful Silk Robes, three flounced, at $15.
Also, extra rich Chine Flounced Silk Robes at $22.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING IN THE WORLD.

NAUMKEAG, "S." at 6¼ cents.
Apply to BUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

JUST RECEIVED, BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
A Job Lot of Rich Colored Moire Antiques,
nearly yard wide, at only $2 50 per yard.

MOURNING GOODS!

$150,000—SPRING IMPORTATION.
One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of the choicest goods ever imported, consisting in part of
5 cases Plaid and Stripe Silks, (rich,) 63 and 75 cents.
10 cases Gros de Rhine, &c., do, from 69c to $1 25
20 cases Handsome French Lawns, (very fine,) 15 cents.
10 cases Grenadines, (Lupin's,) from 75c to $1 50
10 cases Black Barèges 25c., 31c, 33c and 44c.
10 cases Black Barège Robes, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7 and $8.
5 cases Oriental Plaids, for House and Traveling Dresses, 15 cents.
Also the handsomest and most extensive stock of Bonnets, Mantles, Shawls, &c., &c., ever before offered at retail.
N. B.—Several handsome, new materials for Dresses.
Observe, W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have the pleasure of informing our lady patrons of last season, that on the 1st of April next we shall offer a our former location,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
AT ONE PRICE FOR CASH, WITHOUT ABATEMENT,
A MOST
BEAUTIFUL, CHASTE and ELEGANT
Assortment of
SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Just imported, and one of the cheapest and most desirable assortment of NEW GOODS that will be offered at retail in this country this season, and to which will be added every novelty that the best taste and facilities on the Paris market, through our resident Agent there, can command.
BAJOU KID GLOVES,
Just landed, of exclusive shades.
Misses', 75 cents; Ladies', 87½ cents; Gentlemen's, $1.
No mixed lots. This make of Gloves is equal, if not superior to any Glove now sent to this country.
50,000 yards of very choice styles of INDIA SILKS, at 56 cents per yard.
We shall exhibit as heretofore, at our
JOBBING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 55 Chambers and 33 Read sts.
Our usual
ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FORRIGN DRY GOODS,
Adapted to every part of the
UNION,
Which will be sold at the
Lowest ruling rates for
Cash or approved 6 months' Bank Paper.
P. S.—No goods retailed at our Wholesale Rooms, No. 55 Chambers st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
$200,000 WORTH of SHAWLS and NEW MANTILLAS
BEING BULPIN'S WHOLESALE STOCK,
NOW SELLING 40 AND 50 PER CENT. BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.
In consequence of
REMOVAL ON 1ST OF MAY.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
A MISCELLANEOUS LOT of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS, now clearing out,
At ONE DOLLAR.
Do, do., LARGER in SIZE
At TWO DOLLARS.
Do, do., STILL LARGER,
At THREE DOLLARS.
Do., do., With DEEP RUFFLES,
At FOUR DOLLARS.
All the finer goods proportionately cheap.
Very Pretty BROCHE BORDERED SPELLS SHAWLS
At THREE DOLLARS.
Do., do., RICHER in QUALITY,
At FOUR DOLLARS.
VERY RICH, BEAUTIFUL NEW BORDERS,
At FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF.
The reduced prices will continue till 1st of May only, when the present store will positively be closed,
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW GOODS PER ARABIA.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, March 29,
AT RETAIL,
NEW BAYADERE SILKS,
NEW CHENE SILKS,
NEW ROBES,
NEW MOIRE DE CHENE ANT BAREGE ROBES,
NEW ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS.
Also,
CHALLIES,
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
FRENCH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SUMMER CASSIMERES AND DRILLING, SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, &c., &c.
A. C. & Co. would give special attention to the
NEW ORIENTAL SILK.
As it is a GREAT NOVELTY.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-STREET,
(Late Carter, Quinan and De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall.
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS

HEALTH, GRACE AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
Patented April, 1857,
which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for ladies' wear, the weight being only 9 ounces.
ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS
Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.
For sale at all the principal stores
in the United States and Canada.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
LARGEST and best selected Stocks of
CARPETINGS
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard
At Retail for Cash only.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Will open on Monday, March 22,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SHAWLS,
IN
STELLA, TISSUS, BAREGE ANGLAIS, &c.
Also, an exclusive article in
SEWING-SILK SHAWLS,
And a variety of the
TURKISH OPERA SHAWLS.
CHARLES SCHMIDT & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.

ALL OF BULPIN'S STOCK,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
NOW SELLING UNTIL 1ST OF MAY,
At 40 and 50 per cent. below regular wholesale prices.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SHAWLS,
BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
All to be cleared out in consequence of removal.
The store will positively be closed on
FRIDAY, 30TH OF APRIL.
No. 361 BROADWAY.

COLUMBIAN HALL.
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, and
INGRAIN CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
At prices cheaper than ever.
ADAMS & SPENCER
No. 281 Grand-st.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the seasons, and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Will open on Monday, March 22,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
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ALL OF BULPIN'S STOCK,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
NOW SELLING UNTIL 1ST OF MAY,
At 40 and 50 per cent. below regular wholesale prices.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SHAWLS,
BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
All to be cleared out in consequence of removal.
The store will positively be closed on
FRIDAY, 30TH OF APRIL.
No. 361 BROADWAY.

COLUMBIAN HALL.
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, and
INGRAIN CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
At prices cheaper than ever.
ADAMS & SPENCER
No. 281 Grand-st.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the seasons, and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Will open on Monday, March 22,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SHAWLS,
IN
STELLA, TISSUS, BAREGE ANGLAIS, &c.
Also, an exclusive article in
SEWING-SILK SHAWLS,
And a variety of the
TURKISH OPERA SHAWLS.
CHARLES SCHMIDT & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.

ALL OF BULPIN'S STOCK,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
NOW SELLING UNTIL 1ST OF MAY,
At 40 and 50 per cent. below regular wholesale prices.
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BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
All to be cleared out in consequence of removal.
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Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the seasons, and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
At $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
These silks will be found on examination
The greatest bargains of the season.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.

An elegant stock of entirely novel designs will be opened on Monday, March 29, among which will be included
THE NEW SPRING SILK CLOAK,
The most graceful article for the season ever introduced.
CHARLES STORET & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING,
At Retail,
Monday, April 5,
No. 306 Canal, (Old No. 5,) and No. 63 Lispenard sts.

PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with paper hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, such as used by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of landlords, agents, &c., attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

1858.—MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We are ready to exhibit our Spring assortment of LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
All new and fresh goods of this season's importation and manufacture, and are unsurpassed in variety, beauty and cheapness. Also, a full stock of
SPRING SHAWLS FROM AUCTION
of every description, at very low prices
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers st., up stairs.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.

A fresh importation of Spring tints.
LADIES' KID GLOVES;
Of Alexandre's and other makes.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
In great variety, and at very low prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS OPENED.
Mme. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker st.
N. B.—French Mantillas received twice a month.

NO. 283 HUDSON-STREET.—SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.—JACKSON & BENNER'S opening day will take place on Thursday, April 1, upon which occasion J. & B. will display a magnificent assortment of Mantillas imported and of our own manufacture in silk, silk and lace, and also Stella Shawls, with Cashmere, Chinelle and Plush Borders. JACKSON & BENNER, No 283 Hudson-st.

$2 50 FOR STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, with 11 springs, made from watch-spring steel, the best ever offered, made to order. fits as it should. All the latest styles of skirts, horse hair, whalebone, crinoline, crinoline, margaites, dimity, &c. French wove corsets, $1 a pair. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple grey articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
PARIS BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
in unprecedented variety.
CHOICE RIBBONS,
HEAD DRESSES and COIFFURES.
And LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
STRAW GOODS.
Our stock in the above departments is superb, and ladies will find a considerable difference from the prices ordinarily charged for such goods.
Our Millinery Department is under the charge of Madame De Vos. CHARLES STORET & CO.
No. 475 Broadway.

RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS.—The undersigned, having purchased the manufacturing of bonnet and millinery, and having refitted his store is now prepared to offer to the ladies of New York and vicinity a select stock of the above goods, together with untrimmed straws straw and Leghorn flats Shaker hoods straw laces, crapes silks ruches, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery 3d door above Broome st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDES
FOR APRIL, NOW READY.
Complete edition, with routes, maps, &c.....25 cents.
Cheap edition with Time-tables only.....12½ cts.
Sent free by mail. DINSMORE & CO.,
No. 9 Spruce-st.

THE MOVEMENT—A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, CONSTRUCTIVE AND POSITIVISTIC.—Terms $2 a year, $1 for six months; 50 cents for three months. No 1 is now ready. No. 2 will be delayed three weeks for orders to be sent in. Send by letter stamps for single numbers. Address ALLEN & UNDERHILL, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets on TUESDAY, March 30, at noon, at the Depository, No. 351 Broadway, and every TUESDAY in April for mutual exchange of views, &c. Subjects for consideration: *Cranberries; Safe, cheap and convenient Light for Home use; Best forms and plans for public Markets; Agriculture taught in Schools; Vineyards and Grapes best for the Middle and Southern States.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, in full uniform, to attend the Concert to be given for the benefit of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dally, at Hope Chapel, by the Companies of Continentals, commanded by Captains Darrow and Lansing and Company C, National Greys, Captain Morgan. By order,
H. RAYMOND.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. WM. TAYLOR, OF SAN FRANCISCO, will preach in the 17th st. Methodist Church, near 2d-av., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings of this week, at ½ o'clock. Public invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, WEST 37TH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—There will be a course of services and sermons every EVENING this week, in the above Church, at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE will be open THIS DAY from 12 to 1 o'clock, for Prayer Meeting. Hon. EDWARD A. LAMBERT will conduct the exercises. The doors will not be open until 11½, in order to give business men an opportunity to come in.

THE REV. DR. SPRING WILL PREACH, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church one block east of Broadway.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—THIS EVENING, the Rev. WM. M. THOMSON, of Syria, will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course, on *The East*, with new illustrations at Niblo's Saloon, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Society's rooms, New-York University; Mr. THOS. GREEN'S corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Mr. SCHELL'S, corner of Nassau and Wall sts., and at Messrs. CARTER BROTHERS', corner of Broadway and Spring-st. Course ticket, $3. Single ticket, $1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to do the housework of a small family. She must be neat, capable, kind and willing. For such a one this will be a good home. A Protestant preferred. Inquire at No. 212 Water-st., for 3 or 4 days, or at United States Hotel, for Mr. LEE.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED AN ASSISTANT Dentist, who is a thorough plate worker and good filler; wages from $40 to $60 per month. Address DENTIST, Chatham square Post-Office, New-York, stating name, age how long a dentist, and in what branch he excells.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITER TO GO ABOUT 15 miles from New York. The cook must be a good bread baker and wash and iron. The waiter must be able to sew. Inquire at No. 236 West 26th-st., until 2 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Wages $7. Call at No. 105 East 18th-st., between 10 o'clock and 3. None need apply without good City reference.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, also to assist with children. Apply between the hours of 10 and 5 to-day, at No. 24 Gramercy-park.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH or German laborer, to work in a garden: none need apply who cannot bring unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing for a family of six persons. Wages $8. Apply to No. 68 Clinton place, (8th-st.,) between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS—A competent person to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with written recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS—One to act as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 61 Loudon Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at No. 25 King st., Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OR BOY, WHO understands printing photographs. Apply at the Gallery No. 381 Broadway.

PIG CARDS WANTED.—AN ASSORTMENT of new cards in charge of the prescription business. Apply at No. 250 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent female domestics, of all nations, and in any country. Families in want of first-class servants apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. This Agency is conducted by an American, and is decidedly reliable. No girl recommended for a situation unless have letters of excellent testimonials from her last employer. Subscribers supplied promptly, and no humbug.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY, faithful and competent woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit washes and irons in first-class style; is truthful to her employer and appreciates a good home in a quiet domestic family. Will recommended by her last employer. Only left as the family was breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters—one as ladies' maid; understands doing up fine muslins and is willing to assist with the chamberwork; the other as chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful with her needle, if required. Both have lived in the first families for years, and can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as nurse and seamstress, makes herself useful, kind and obliging to her lady; will go in the country for the summer—wages $6 to $7 a month. The other as cook and to assist with the washing; makes pastry, soups and jelly; makes butter. The country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation to attend an invalid or elderly person; has been in that capacity for years, and can take entire charge of an infant and chamberwork; no objection to travel or go in the country. Best of City references. No. 50 Spring-st., between Broadway and Bowery, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable American girl, as chambermaid. Also, an English Protestant girl to take care of children and do light work; will be found willing and obliging, and efficient in their duties. Ladies in want of first-class domestics will apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; also by another as chambermaid and laundress. Both are thoroughly competent and experienced in their several departments, and will give best of references. Apply at No. 8 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; also, by another as chambermaid and laundress; both are thoroughly competent and experienced in their several departments, and can give good references; call at No. 439 Greenwich-st., near Vestry; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Capable and experienced Scotch Presbyterian woman. Can bring up a baby with the bottle, if required. No objection to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid, to do fine washing and ironing, or to go as perfect waitress in a private family. Can give the best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington-av. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls: one as chambermaid or ladies' dress; the other to do the housework of a small family. No objection to go a short way in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 269 1st-av., corner of 16th-st. New York, first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young Scotch women, (sisters,) to cook, wash and iron; country preferred; have good reference from their last place. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room, near 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young American woman, to travel as lady's maid &c; is an excellent seamstress, can cut and fit; has no objections to any part of the world. Apply by letter or otherwise, at No. 431 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman, is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of jellies and dessert; has best of references. Call at No. 463 Greenwich-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations, as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or as seamstress; can embroider; no objection to go into the country. Call, for two days, at No. 66 West Washing on-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women: one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also by a professed cook; and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, a situation, as nurse or seamstress to travel with a family to California or Europe; would take charge of an invalid; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 547 Pearl-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or take care of children; would make herself generally useful; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes to travel to Europe with a lady as nurse or lady's maid. Has good City reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation, as nurse and plain seamstress, or light chamberwork; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to going in the country. Inquire at No. 364 8th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Is quite capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 106 10th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation with some one that keeps a bakery so that she can have an opportunity of learning to tend store; or would be willing to take care of children in some pious family. Address ORPHAN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing. Good City reference given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., corner 16th-st., in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to travel with a family to Europe; would wait on lady or take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 53 10th-st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; will take the charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMBER of superior servants, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses seamstresses and to do general housework. Also, by the best of colored servants. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 336 4th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress or will assist in chamberwork. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Have good City references. Apply at No. 216 13th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MA

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH—FOR MES.
THIS EVENING, March 30, at 7½.
Admission to all parts.....50 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....50 cents

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
respectfully inform the public that, at the request of numerous patrons who consider
THE SEASON OF LENT
as an appropriate time for the production of
a SACRED ORATORIO,
they will give Handel's
THE MESSIAH,
with a combined orchestral force of
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
The solos will be sung by
D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON.
CARL FORMES,
will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.
To impart to the Oratorio performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,
twelve feet high, and holding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made.
THE MESSIAH
forms the third Oratorio of the series given by the Harmonic Society under the immediate patronage of the Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.
Rev. A D Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st.
Rev. E H Chapin D D, Church of the Divine Unity.
Rev. E Y. Higbee, D D, Trinity P. E. Church, N. Y.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D D Calvary P E Ch., N. Y.
Rev Fred S Wiley Christ P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo L Prentiss, D D, Mercer st. Pres. Church.
Rev Geo. Potts D D University place Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. B Cheever, D D Church of the Puritans.
Rev. Henry W Beecher, D D, Plymouth Ch., Brook'n.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen D D, Professor of Pres. Academy.
Rev. J P Thompson D D Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macaulay D. D., S. Dutch Ch. 5th av.
Rev. John Q. Adams D D, N. Baptist Church, 9th av.
Rev. J H. Hopkins, Jr., editor *Church Journal*.
Rev M S Hutton, D D, R Dutch Ch. Washington-sq.
Rev. Oliver S Seward, Jr., No 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Sam'l Seabury D D, P E Ch. of annunciation.
Rev Sam'l D Burchard, D D, 13th st. Pres. Church
Rev Samuel Osgood, D D., Church of Messiah, Broadway
Rev. Samuel S. Turner D. D, P. E. Epis. Theo. Sem.
Rev. S D Brown, Central st. E. Church
Rev. Thomas H Taylor, D D Grace Church, N. Y.
Rev. Thos De Witt D D, Collegiate Ref Dutch church.
Rev. Thos. Vermilye, D D, Ref Du ch Church.
Rev Thos L Cuyler Ref Dutch Church, Market-st
Rev. W. A Muhlenberg, D D P. E. Church Holy Com.
Rev W. R Gordon, D D ref Dutch Church, 7th av.
Rev. W. Adams D D., Madison sq. Pres Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 2d st. Congregational Church.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
Having only one object in view, that of elevating the standard of taste for the highest style of sacred and church music, have fixed the price of admission (notwithstanding the heavy expense) at
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
Seats may be secured in advance at an extra charge of 50 cents
The box rooms of the Academy and the Amphitheatre will be closed.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MESSIAH will commence this day, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the Academy; at BRUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at NIELLS 2 Wall st. corner of Nassau
Books of the Messiah, with music, for sale in the house. Price, 25 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEONORA.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Last appearance (but one) of
Mme DE LA GRANGE,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, at 8,
positively the second and LAST night of Wm. H. Fry's Italian Opera of
LEONORA.
The Director is gratified in being the first to present, in the new York Academy of Music, the work of an American composer, and thus in a measure fulfil the pleasing duty imposed on him by the charter of the institution, a duty heretofore neglected by his predecessors.
Words by.....J. R. Fry | Music by.....W. H Fry
Valdor a rich merchant.....Signor Rocco
Boccalvo, a nobleman.....Signor Bassler
Alfonso, a gentleman.....Signor Barrasani
Julio, a peasant.....Signor Ghelini
Leonora, daughter of Valdor.....Mme. De La Grange
Mariana, sister of Julio.....Mme. D'Angri
Martuni, their friend.....Mme Morra
A great many cavaliers and ladies, &c., &c.
The scene is in Spain—the time about 1530,
during the Spanish conquests in America. An interval of three years is presumed before the commencement of the last act
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Will be augmented for the occasion, to which will be added a full military band
The sale of seats commences this morning
Books of the Opera, with English and Italian words, for sale at the box office and in the lobbies on the evenings of performance.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) March 30, at 7½,
THE MESSIAH
BY THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.
The solos will be sung by
D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON and
CARL FORMES,
who will on this occasion make his
LAST APPEARANCE IN ORATORIO.
Admission to the Oratorio.....50 cents
Reserved seats (which may be secured in advance).....75c extra
The Box rooms and Amphitheatre will be closed.
On WEDNESDAY—Most positively
LAST NIGHT OF LEONORA.
On THURSDAY, April 1—In compliance with a general request to urgent to be resisted,
THE HUGUENOTS
will be given as the last night of the season, on which occasion
MADAME DE LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES,
will take their farewell from their New-York patrons.
The sale of seats for the "Huguenots" commences on Wednesday.
The academy will remain closed, great preparations being made for
MUSARD'S CONCERTS,
The first of which will take place on
WEDNESDAY, April 7.
WANTED—Thirty colored waiters to wear liveries; to hand round ice creams, tea and coffee to the said once at the Musard's Concerts. Twenty YOUNG LADIES of prepossessing appearance, to attend the tea and coffee and refreshing rooms at the Concerts. The young ladies and waiters will apply to Mr MOFFAT No. 34 Perry st. Wanted, likewise, 20 boys, (to wear fancy uniforms,) to sell the evening papers during the Concerts.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
B. WOOD, Proprietor,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
IMMENSE CROWDS,
GREAT SUCCESS
GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS have the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public in general that their
GRAND STAIRCASE
being completed, and the stage thoroughly prepared, their spacious hall
IS NOW OPEN,
with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
concluding with (second week) an entirely original sketch by S. Bleeker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
entitled
THE SLEIGH RIDE,
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones'.
Sam Crackem a driver.....Mr. Geo Christy
Jimmy Sawney, an interesting juvenile.....Geo Holland
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½.

PAUL JULIEN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT.
For this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MADAME CHOME,
prima donna of the Grand opera of Bruxelles.
SIGNOR TIBERINI,
the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman
SIGNOR ROCCO,
the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.
HERR GOLDBECK, the eminent pianist.
HERR TREUER and MR. REITER
will preside at the Piano forte at
MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway,
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.
Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of Eng and, (painted by command of Her Majesty) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
OR EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 a. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

THE INSTITUTE OF WOMAN AND MAN.—A course of lectures will be given at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on the following subjects:
Woman and Her Legal Disabilities. Hon JAMES T. BRADY, April 1.
Fair Play for Woman. GEORGE W. CURTIS Esq., April 8
Woman and Her Work The Rev. E H CHAPIN April 15.
Woman and the Elective Franchise. Mrs. LUCY STONE, April 22
Benefit to Woman of Organized Emigration. Hon. ELI THAYER.
These lectures are given in aid of the Shirt Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union, No. 1 Astor-place The lecturers have generously undertaken the series in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed.
SPECIAL NOTICE
Mr. BRADY, in opening the Course, will advocate the *Legal Enfranchisement of Woman.*
Mr BRADY will commence at 7½ o'clock; the lectures that follow, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the Course $2; to be found at the principal bookstores. Single admission 50 cents.
Tickets for the Course entitle the holder to a reserved seat, for each lecture.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store No. 239 Broadway.

GRAND MILITARY REUNION, CRYSTAL PALACE.—The mammoth Military, Civic and Fancy Dress Soiree, Dansante and Concert a la Musard, to be given at the Crystal Palace, APRIL 8, will be attended by large delegations of the military of other cities, and by over five hundred distinguished persons. Double tickets $2. Ladies extra tickets $1 each. All tickets for this occasion are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Now ready, and for sale at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

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CHARITY SOIREE,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 8TH, 1858,
IN AID OF
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Price of tickets $2 admitting lady and gentleman. Ladies' extra tickets $1.
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That luxuriously intellectual and interesting drama,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Oratorio—The Messiah,

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Blue Bell

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—La Fete Champetre—Fiora and Zephyr—Bianco.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—Wanted, a Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Poor Strollers—The Elves.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Flowers of the Forest.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels—Rough Diamond.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopean Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

MOZART HALL—Paul Julien's Farewell Concert.

HYM'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio..7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c .....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, April 5
The Niagara leaves Boston for Liverpool, April 7

The European mails by the Cunard steamship *Arabia* will close at the New-York Post Office at 7½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

Removal of the New-York Times to the New Times Building.

On or before the 1st of May The New-York Times Establishment will be removed to the new TIMES BUILDING upon the Park and Spruce-street. The building is completed and nearly ready for occupation. All that remains to be done is the finishing of the Vaults and putting up the new Machinery which Messrs. Hoe & Co. have in process of construction. Two or three weeks will suffice for this, and before the end of April we shall undoubtedly be established in our new quarters. The TIMES BUILDING is, so far as we are aware, the finest and will be the most convenient Newspaper Establishment either in the United States or in Europe. It is *fire-proof* throughout, and has been built and arranged with exclusive reference to the necessities and convenience of The New-York Times. The quarters we have occupied hitherto have been too narrow and inconvenient for the rapid growth and extension of the business of the paper. In our new building we shall have "ample scope and verge enough" for the various improvements and additions to The Times which we have in view. With the new Ten Cylinder Presses now in process of construction,—the new and more powerful Steam Engines which will be erected in the new Vaults,—more space for the storage of paper and the various other necessities of the business, we shall be able greatly to enlarge the interest and usefulness of The Times, and to render it still more worthy of the liberal and increasing support which it has steadily received.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate of the United States yesterday elected Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, President *pro tem.* Vice-President Breckenridge being called to visit his family at the South. The vote stood for Fitzpatrick, 41; for Fessenden, 28; for Hamlin, 1. After Mr. Fitzpatrick had been sworn in, the Minnesota bill came up, on Mr. Mason's amendment, giving Minnesota only one Representative. Mr Pugh, of Ohio, and Mr Fitch, of Indiana, argued in favor of three, or two at the least. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, was for one. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, thought she should have two. Mr Trumbull, of Illinois, said that Iowa, with 600,000 or 800,000 inhabitants, had but two. Mr Pogh, of Missouri, argued earnestly for three. Mr Brown, of Mississippi, supported Mr. Wilson's amendment, allowing one Representative now and more when a census should be taken showing her entitled to more. Mr. Mason's amendment was put and lost, and Mr. Wilson's was carried. Ayes 22; Nays 21, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, tried ineffectually to have steps taken in reference to the census of 1860. Mr. Hunt, of Georgia, made a Lecompton speech, in which he expressed regret for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which he disapproved of at the time it was done. Mr Wade, of Ohio, spoke against the Lecompton Constitution, and Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, in its favor. Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, made an earnest Anti-Lecompton speech. Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, contended that it was in the South alone that white labor received due honor. Messrs. Clin and Bennett, of New-York, and Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, severally made Free-State speeches, when the House adjourned.

In the House, on Saturday, the vote taken on the Matteson case was on a motion by Mr. Ritchie to table the report of the Committee, which was carried, and not on the adoption of the report of the Committee that further action is in expedient. This is a distinction with a decided difference.

The Democratic Committee of Conference had a meeting last night, as will be seen by reference to our Washington dispatches, at which, after a session of over two hours, it was found impossible to reconcile existing differences with reference to Lecompton. The attempt, therefore, will probably be dropped. A caucus of twenty-two Democratic Anti-Lecompton members of the House resolved to stand by Mr. Crittenden's substitute to the end, and it is understood that the Republicans also, in a body, now favor that measure. The opposition to Lecompton is still set down at one hundred and twenty votes.

The New-York Central Railroad, in a report made to the State Senate last evening, put down the aggregate cost of the iron imported by them since the consolidation, at $62 50 per ton, at $1,375,000. In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill providing for a transfer to the State of unclaimed dividends on deposits in banks and courts of law, to create a fund for the completion of the canals. The bill was made the special order for Friday next at noon, after the defeat of a motion to table it.

The *Niagara's* mails reached this City yesterday morning. London papers are only of one day's later date than those received by the *Fulton*. The principal news comes from France, where the fate of the conspirators, the late republican outbreak at Chalons, the continued arrests, and the dangerous aspect of relations with England engross public attention. We publish elsewhere a rather remarkable article from the London *Times*, in which the writer discusses the probability of England "drifting into a war" with France.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, we have received three days' later news from the Isthmus, and two weeks later from Chili and Peru. From the latter Republic we learn that President Castilla had at length succeeded in capturing the revolutionary town of Arequipa, which he has been besieging for so many months. A severe storm had swept over Chili, injuring the wheat crop and doing considerable damage to the vessels in harbor. There is nothing new to report from New-Granada.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention met at Leavenworth on the 25th inst., having adjourned from Minneola. It was supposed that the session would be short, and that the Topeka Constitution would be adopted with some modifications. Gen. Lane was elected President of the Convention, but resigned immediately, it being thought better that the President should not be identified with the extremists.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mary Ann Hughes, the young girl who was killed a few day since by a stone weighing nearly one hundred pounds, being thrown from a blast in the vicinity, falling through the roof and two floors of her residence, corner of Fifty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, and striking her on the head. A verdict was rendered charging the death of the deceased to the carelessness of Michael Green, the contractor, Patrick Reid, the foreman, and Patrick Sheridan, the blaster. Green and Reid were required to give bail in $1,000 each, to answer any indictment the Grand Jury might find against them. Sheridan has kept himself out of the way since the accident occurred, and has not yet been arrested. The evidence showed that these men pursued their work of blasting without complying with scarcely a single requisition of the ordinance upon the subject.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen, in confirming the contract for paving Broadway. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take means to restrain the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners fromp aying any other than the five policemen whom the Board of Supervisors authorized them to appoint. The Mayor thinks the matter lies with the Supervisors entirely.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an argument arose upon the veto of the Mayor in reference to giving the block of ground between Fourth and Lexington avenues to the State Woman's Hospital, and as to whether any action could be taken upon the subject. Ultimately the matter was made special for next Thursday. The report of the Committee in favor of leasing to the Orphans' Home a portion of Potter's Field, was laid over. A great number of petitions, reports and resolutions in reference to the formation of sidewalks, crosswalks, paving, guttering, and sewering were referred to appropriate Committees. The Board did *not* concur with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to confirm the title to land in the neighborhood of Washington Market.

The members of Engine Company No. 31, while going home from a fire at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were set upon at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets by a large number of Sixth Ward ruffians, armed with paving-stones and bludgeons, and badly beaten. One of them received injuries from which it is thought he cannot recover. Policeman Michael Condron, who arrested one of the assailants, was attacked near the Five Points, his prisoner rescued, and himself beaten about the head until nearly senseless. On the approach of reinforcements of Police from the Sixth and Fourth Precincts, the ruffians fled, and every one of them escaped arrest. Many of them are known, however.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, a motion was argued before Judge Hall for an injunction in behalf of the United States to prevent the sale of the Collins steamships, under the executions issued against the Company, the Government having a mortgage upon them for about $105,000 advanced to the Steamship Company.

There was a large meeting in the Seventh Ward, last evening, of citizens opposed to the continuance there of the eleven Dry Docks, and resolutions were passed remonstrating against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature intended to render that monopoly and incumbrance perpetual.

The last of the New-York Historical Society's Winter Course of Lectures was delivered last night, before a good audience, by the Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., on "The Influence of Literature on our Republic."

The Police of the Seventeenth Ward attended religious service yesterday, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Hiscox, in Stanton-street, near the Bowery.

The Brooklyn Common Council met last evening and received interesting statements relative to the city railroad affairs, from President Stanton, justifying the policy of the Company, and insisting that it furnishes all the accommodation that the public requires. The Collector of Taxes and Assessments furnished also a detailed statement of the errors made by the Assessors of different Wards. He enumerates 220 several errors in the taxes assessed, which amount to a total of $11,020.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite heavily for Flour and Wheat, prices of which favored buyers. A fair business was transacted in Corn, at full rates. Cotton was in moderate request, and 1,600 bales found buyers at about previous figures. Groceries and Provisions were rather sparingly dealt in at generally unchanged quotations. The freight engagements consisted chiefly of Grain, for Liverpool, at a shade lower rates.

Kansas Matters at Washington and in Kansas.

There is a great deal of very confident prediction, on both sides, as to the vote in Congress on the Kansas bill. The *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* proclaim, with increased emphasis every successive morning, that the Senate bill is sure to pass;—while the *Express*, *Tribune*, and other journals of the opposite party are equally vehement in asserting that it will be defeated. It is quite clear that on both sides the result desired is the result predicted:—and the object of the prediction is to aid in accomplishing the result. For purposes of public information they have very little value.

The simple truth is, that the result is doubtful,—and neither party is confident of victory. There are 234 members of the House of which 118 is a majority. The Anti-Lecompton men count 92 Republicans, 6 South Americans and 20 Northern Democrats, as inclined, if not pledged, to vote against the bill. If these expectations should be fulfilled the opposing vote would be 118,—which is barely an absolute majority. But there are two sources from which losses from this vote are apprehended. On the one side, the vote of the South Americans is promised only conditionally; they agree to vote for the Crittenden amendment, which submits the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote, and admits the State if it is there approved, *provided* the Republicans will agree afterwards to vote for the bill thus amended. They insist upon this as necessary to sustaining themselves with their constituents. They require it as a practical refutation of the charge brought against the Republicans, that they would not vote for the admission of Kansas as a Slave-State, even if the people wished and should vote to make it such. Quite a number of the Republicans are unwilling to give such a vote, or to permit themselves to be committed to such a position. They avow frankly their determination never to vote for the admission of *any* Slave-State, formed out of territory included in the Missouri Compromise, whether with or without the sanction of the popular vote. If they adhere to this determination, the South American vote will go to Lecompton and the bill will pass.

On the other hand, several of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are desirous of maintaining their position in the Democratic Party, and are extremely solicitous for some compromise which shall enable them to do so. The caucus of Saturday night was held for their relief. It is suspected that it was partly designed to cover the predetermined retreat of one or two of these gentlemen,—even if it had the additional object of seducing two or three more. It would not be at all surprising if it should prove successful. The whole influence and patronage of the Administration will be brought to bear in its favor,—and it would exhibit a very striking and rare instance of political fortitude, if not a single man should falter or fly.

It is very easy to see from this statement of facts how impossible it is to predict the result with certainty,—though it will also be seen that the probabilities are in favor of the passage of the Senate bill.

We are glad to believe that the issue of the struggle is more important to the members of Congress who are engaged in it, than it is to the people of Kansas, or to the country at large. It is impossible to say what new issues may arise, or what changes may occur in the public sentiment: but it is not at all hazardous to predict that the Northern members, who vote for this Lecompton outrage, will not be returned to Congress. No question has been presented for years upon which the people were so nearly unanimous as this. There is no section of the Northern States—there is scarcely even a Ward in the City of New-York—which does not regard the whole thing as an outrage and a wrong. The political party which shall consummate it, and the members by whose votes this result may be accomplished, will find themselves saddled with a responsibility which they cannot escape.

But with or without this Lecompton Constitution, the future of Kansas is secure. If it passes, the Free-State men, having *two-thirds* of each branch of the Legislature, will take possession of the State Government, and immediately call a Convention to frame a new Constitution, or else substitute the one which may be framed by the Convention now in session. They will have the power to do either, in their discretion—and the Pro-Slavery Party will not have the power to offer any vigorous or available resistance to whichever course they may adopt. There are, undoubtedly, some among the Free-State men who will resist any action of this kind,—who will oppose organizing the State Government at all under the Lecompton Constitution, or recognizing that instrument, or admission to the Union under it, in any way. But their number is small, and it will grow smaller every day. The great body of the Free State Party are practical men,—content with attaining the results at which they aim, and disposed to adopt the readiest and most feasible means thereto. This class is rapidly gaining the ascendency over the more reckless and violent faction of the Free State men. A telegram from Kansas, this morning, affords striking evidence of this fact. General Lane has been constrained to resign the Presidency of the Constitutional Convention, out of deference to the conservative sentiment of that body.

We observe that sundry Republicans in Congress take the ground that the people of Kansas cannot change their Constitution previous to 1864. Whether they can, or not, they certainly *will*,—and there is no power in the Union or out of it that can prevent them. If the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, it will be abolished and another substituted within ninety days,—and that without bloodshed or civil strife. There is nothing in the Lecompton Constitution itself which prohibits it,—and if there were, it would not stand an hour in the way of the popular will.

So far as Kansas is concerned, therefore, we regard the vote of Thursday with comparative indifference. It may make and unmake members of Congress,—build up one political party and pull down another. But it will not plunge Kansas into civil war, nor prevent its people from making it, speedily and permanently, a Free State.

Unclaimed Deposits.—Mr. Law's bill respecting Unclaimed Deposits was, yesterday made the special order for Friday next, at 12 o'clock, in the Assembly. This bill contemplates a kind of legislation unprecedented in this State. Its object is to take from Savings and other Banks all deposits which have lain therein so long that a presumption arises against their being ever claimed by any person entitled to receive them. Mr. Law proposes that the State in its sovereign capacity shall assume the custody of such funds, and apply the same to the completion of the Canals, holding itself bound to pay over the whole or any part to any just or lawful claimants who may hereafter appear. If we are correctly informed, the bill reaches only such moneys as have been unclaimed for twenty years; and the aggregate amount which it will transfer to the State, should it become a law, is said to be upwards of two millions of dollars.

We have said that Mr. Law's measure is unprecedented. But it is not altogether anomalous. Its principle is entirely similar to that which governs in cases of escheats. The Revised Statutes (Chapter I., title 1, article 1, section 1) provide that:

"All lands, the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people."

In respect to lands, the title of the State, upon "a defect of heirs," becomes absolute. But the bill introduced by Mr Law makes the State a mere custodian of money deposited, with the public faith pledged for their restoration.

We shall look with interest to the discussion on this bill. What objections may be urged against it we are not informed; and if we correctly understand its purport, we can conceive of none which should defeat its passage. It contemplates no injustice. It violates no faith. It impairs no security. And the use of so large a sum, at this time, would vastly benefit the State.

Symptoms of the Chivalry.—The honorable Mr. W. Smith, of Virginia, announced on Saturday that he should make public use of any private conversation which any person might hold with him upon public affairs, if he thought it conducive to the public welfare, unless it was expressly stated at the time that it was confidential. We suspect that this frank but slightly speaking declaration will render Mr. W. Smith's acquaintances a little cautious in their private conversations with him upon politics. After this, he will probably hear nothing worth retailing. Some men find it impossible to be patriots except by becoming spies.

Rupture of the Anglo-French Alliance

The aspect of affairs as well within as without the French Empire, is far from promising a continuance of those halcyon days which the Western Alliance was designed to secure to Europe and the world. The momentary effervescence of enthusiasm in behalf of the Emperor and his Empress, which followed their miraculous escape from the villainous attempt of Orsini, has altogether subsided, and the fatal policy of repression adopted by the French Sovereign is already bearing its bitter fruit of sullen discontent and open revolt. The refusal of Generals Bedeau and Changarnier to accept the proffered hand of Napoleon, and return to France even as untrammelled citizens, flatly contradicts in the face of Europe the impression which the Emperor is now most anxious to produce, that none but the factious enemies of all society and order any longer dispute the solidity, or oppose the establishment of his authority in France. Close upon this rebuff follows the slight but startling fact that during the late outbreak at Chalons, the officers of the garrison refrained from suppressing the insurrection until they had learned from the Sub-Prefect that the Republic had not really been proclaimed at Paris. It is understood at the capital that the managers of the *Moniteur* have received a sharp rebuke for thus publishing to the world that some, at least, of the "Prætorians" care less for the Emperor than for the Government, and are quite as ready to accept an "established fact" in the form of the Republic as in the form of the Empire. It is not easy to be the drudge of a despot, and the *Moniteur* is more to be pitied than to be blamed for its frequent and unhappy blunders. Still another symptom pregnant with mischief is the official statement that the revolts at Chalons, together with all the recent disturbances throughout France, were the work of the Legitimists, who hoped to bring back the Bourbons under cover of a Democratic uproar. This statement singularly corroborates the assertion recently made in these columns by a "Statesman," that the Royalist Party in France had for some time been fully organized and ready for action. From all these indications it is easy to infer the uneasiness which must now pervade the society of France, and which is itself the most dangerous element of the situation for a monarch whose chief claim on the public support had heretofore been his capacity to guarantee internal quiet, and to secure the interests of commerce. It is, in fact, quite beyond a doubt that Napoleon III. has reached a point in his career at which he must take desperate measures if he is to save his dynasty from speedy and final ruin. Will the necessities of the case drift him into a collision with England? From the tone already taken by many of the English journals, this startling contingency would seem to be already contemplated, at least in England, as a by no means improbable issue of the actual complications in the Imperial policy. The London *Times* is, indeed, deliberately speculating upon the tendencies of England toward a war with her great neighbor and ally, and in so doing, uses language which the Press of the Continent, if not of France, will hardly allow the Emperor Napoleon to overlook. The able French State-paper, on the Refugee question, fathered by M. de La Guerronere, but attributed to the Emperor himself, which we yesterday published, is indeed regarded, in England, as temperate and friendly in tone; but it has not done away with the effects of the previous discussion. Nor is this surprising. For the Emperor's manifesto, read on this side of the Atlantic, seems to us to have been intended less as a plea for peace with England, than as a justification of himself before Europe, in anticipation of a coming rupture.

The London *Times*, after indorsing the spirit and the substance of the State-paper in question, goes on to set forth the impossibility of achieving any such change in the English law as should really make the life of the Emperor secure from the designs of assassins sheltered, during the incubation of their plots, beneath the flag of England. It points out the perils which wait like its very shadow upon the throne of every autocratic prince, and suggests to Napoleon III. that he need hardly hope to escape the Nemesis which dogged his great uncle forever from the battle-field to the palace, and which uttered its threatening voice in the ears of Oliver Cromwell himself. The penalty of such power as the son of Hortense now holds in his hands, is a life of such hazards as every Cæsar of history has led. The sternest measures of repression which could be adopted in France herself would fail to extinguish the fires of political vengeance and of political passion in the hearts of Frenchmen, exasperated out of fear and out of reason alike, by the very sternness of those measures; and certainly Napoleon cannot expect England to establish within her own dominions anything like his own systems of police and of authority. Let Great Britain, therefore, do the utmost that she may, she must still fail to accomplish that which the Emperor asks of her.

All this exposition of the case is undoubtedly accurate. But it is not easy to believe that the Emperor Napoleon, who has passed no small portion of his life in England, who is perfectly familiar with the language, and largely with the literature of England, and who has even employed his pen in delineating with no ordinary skill some of the most important passages in English history, really stands in need of such information. We have no doubt that he could have put the points, made by the writer in the *Times*, with quite as much force, and in language quite as gravely just, as the leading journal itself could command. And it is, therefore, not a little remarkable that he should have refrained, in his treatise on the subject, from instructing the people of France in regard to just these difficulties of the situation. He might have set the real condition and responsibility of England in such a light before the French nation, as to answer effectually the complaints which he puts into the mouth of French society, "that these attempts against the Emperor and society are always prepared in England." Had he taken the pains to do this—had he plainly exhibited the circumstances which made it imperative upon the English Government to abstain now from seizing and summarily dealing with the conspirators against himself, just as in times past the English Government has been withheld from interfering with other plotters against other rulers of France, he might have done something to smooth down the ruffled sensibility of his own subjects. But he has not chosen to do this. And while he has tried to set himself right before Europe, as against England, he has thus evaded dealing with the consequences, immediate and remote, upon the public opinion of France itself, of the recent difficulties. His manifesto may indeed do something towards facilitating the career of Lord Derby, by putting it into his power to devise and present some project of inquiry into the law on the subject of Refugees which shall not irritate the pride or offend the sentiment of England. But it certainly will contribute less than nothing to the restoration of a cordial good-will between the society of England and the society of France, or to the solid reconstruction of the disturbed alliance.

☞ What is our Municipal Government doing about a Post-Office? Are the people to be forever compelled to go a mile out of their way, and to put up with the wretchedly insufficient accommodations of the Old Dutch Church. The National Government is ready to erect a splendid building for this purpose in the most commodious quarter of the City. Why should they be refused permission?

Not Whitewashed.—In the report of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, it was stated that the resolution of Mr. Seward, of Georgia, respecting the case of O. B Matteson, was adopted. That resolution declared it inexpedient to take further action in regard to Mr. Matteson's expulsion. This was entirely erroneous. Mr. Seward's resolution did not pass. On the contrary, it was laid upon the table. The matter may be regarded as disposed of, though not decided. The House will hardly take it up again, and Mr. Matteson will retain his right to his seat. Whether under all the circumstances, he will continue to occupy it, remains to be seen.

THE CUBAN PROGRAMME.

Rumored War Message Against Spain—Acquisition of Cuba an Administration Measure—Means and Cost of Annexation—Its Advantages and Disadvantages—Mexico—Lecompton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Washington, Monday, March 29, 1858.

One of the expedients by which the President expects to extricate himself and his party from the complications into which the Lecompton enterprise has thrown him, is to make a political issue of the acquisition of Cuba. It is alleged that he has ready for transmission to Congress "a war message," recapitulating all causes of complaint against Spain, describing the efforts which have been made by himself and his predecessor to obtain redress, and representing that they have proved ineffectual, and that but little hope remains of a peaceful adjustment of difficulties, except through preparations for more extreme measures than any yet resorted to. Translated from the language of diplomacy into a simple statement of fact, the forthcoming message would express the President's regret that Spain cannot be induced by peaceable means to tran fer Cuba to the United States, and his desire that authority be given him to take it by force.

There are but two modes of bringing Cuba under the dominion of the United States. They are diplomacy and war. The President means to present the choice of them to Spain. General Pierce alleged that he was coerced into an amicable settlement of the *Black Warrior* case, by the failure of Congress to make the appropriations necessary to forcible measures. Mr. Buchanan has already made good use of the same arguments in private conversations with members. He urges upon them the necessity of placing in his hands full powers to protect the rights and enforce the claims of the country before another formal demand for redress or indemnification be made upon Spain.

It has been contemplated to send to Madrid a Board of High Commissioners to act in connection with the resident Minister, and I learn that a staff of secretaries and assistants was some time since organized, well qualified by the talents and acquirements of its members, to aid in the important objects of the embassy. Of the precise causes of delay in carrying out this design, I have heard no explanation. The obstinate resistance to the leading measure of the domestic policy of the Administration, has, no doubt, deranged to some extent, the plan of its foreign policy. The President fears to throw upon the country a project which may prove a cause or pretext of new agitations. To name a Minister to Spain, or to designate the proposed Commissioners, would also impair the effect of that distribution of diplomatic honors, by which, among other means, it is intended to carry Lecompton.

The destinies of Cuba do not depend upon Spain alone; they are controlled to some extent by England and France. The successors to Mr. Dallas and Judge Mason will be charged with the delicate duty of conciliating those Courts, of detaching them from the Spanish alliance, which, on this Cuban question, undoubtedly exists, and of neutralizing their naval power in the event of a conflict. Spain alone cannot defend Cuba. She could not for a moment resist the power of the United States, if put forth in all its strength for the conquest of Cuba, without material aid from the naval forces of one or both of these countries. The men capable of conducting diplomacy directed to such ends, are not easily found, and when found, no Administration can afford to make their appointment contingent upon the vote of this or that recusant Anti-Lecomptonite.

The price heretofore offered for Cuba is $200,000,000. Whatever bargain is made will certainly include Porto Rico, for Spain could not hope to hold that island after losing the colony upon which its secure possession depends. Our treasury is empty, but capitalists have an abiding confidence in the capacity of the people to bear taxation, and our stock would be greedily sought after at five per cent. What revenues can be expected from these islands which would reimburse our treasury for the investment of this sum? I know of none. Our commerce would certainly be benefited, and the commercial States of New-England would reap great and immediate advantages from the acquisition; but the question recurs how would the country at large recover the amount of the original outlay, and what recompense would they find for the $10,000,000 of annual taxation which the purchase would entail upon them? Nevertheless, the work of payment does not begin until that of borrowing ends. And if people are ready to exchange the cash for the I. O U.'s of the Exchequer, the fear of that object will be overruled, and the amount of debt to be created, affording so wide and permanent a basis for investment, and so sure a guarantee of stability and conservatism in the management, will be rather a recommendation, with an influential class, than a drawback upon the transaction.

General expectation points to the Hon. John A. Dix as resident Minister or one of the suggested Commissioners. The remarkable address of Gen. Dix at Tammany Hall was evidently designed to prove his fitness for the situation, and it betrayed his knowledge of the President's purposes. No one will dispute Mr. Dix's fitness for the employment; but his appointment would be the signal of insurrection in the delegation at Washington. The Hard-Shells have never forgiven Gen. Dix for his part in the "deep damnation" of Gen. Cass' defeat in 1848, and the Soft-Shells have not forgotten how suddenly and prematurely he left them, after the merely personal objects of that movement were answered.

Closely connected with these apprehended proceedings relative to Cuba are the measures which may be taken for the pacification of Mexico. The course of the Administration on this interesting question is not yet developed. It will probably be governed by the same desire to extend dominion and acquire territory.

The Democrats held a caucus last evening, expressly convoked to heal the divisions in the party on the Lecompton bill. A conciliatory speech was made by Stephens, of Georgia, who resorted to the old but always effective expedient of declaring the Union in danger, and proposing measures to save it. Mr. English, of Indiana, responded, and moved the appointment of a Committee of ten Lecompton and ten Anti-Lecompton Democrats for the purpose of conference, with instructions to report on Tuesday night. Mr. Cochrane, being Chairman of the caucus, appointed the Committee. Mr. English is Chairman. The Committee contains the names of the ablest Lecomptonites in the House, and but one or two members who are leading and decided men on the other side. Such men as Cox, of Ohio; Hickman, of Pennsylvania; John G. Davis, of Indiana, and the members of the Illinois delegation, are carefully excluded. Doubtful men, like H. F. Clarke, English, Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Dewart, of Pennsylvania, are the favored ones. The apparent object of the conference is to procure a compromise in form which shall have none of the substance and spirit of concession on the part of the Lecompton and court-wing of the party.

There is great trouble concerning the Crittenden amendment. There are not only three but thirty Republicans, who to-day assert that they will not vote for it as a law, and will support it no further than as an amendment, intending to vote against it as a substantive and independent proposition.

The Great Awakening.

The noon-day prayer meeting at the Chambers-street Theatre was an exceedingly large one. The doors were opened at 11½ o'clock, and immediately the throng, which was gathered outside, entered and filled the building almost immediately. With the first stroke of the City Hall bell, announcing that the hour for holding the meeting had arrived, the leader, the Rev. Reuts W. Clark, of Brooklyn, arose and told the congregation to hearken to its tones. Solemnly they pealed forth, marking the lapse of time. So, but more solemnly, on the Last Day, would the bell of Eternity toll when an angel should stand with one foot upon the land and one upon the sea, and declare that Time should be no more. While Mr. Clark was uttering these words, the sound of the bell striking twelve was heard distinctly at intervals, and added not a little to the impressiveness of his remarks. The distinguishing feature of the meeting was the rule, which the leader appeared to have adopted, of inviting clergymen who were on the stage to offer prayer and make exhortations. Few among the congregation did either. The Rev. Drs. Thompson and Hatfield were among those who spoke. At the close of the meeting the leader urged each among the congregation to give what money they could to the men stationed at the door to receive it towards defraying the expenses of the meeting. Hitherto the collection, daily, had not been sufficiently large to fully accomplish its object.

A very interesting revival has been for some time in progress in the Reformed Dutch Church at the Quarantine, under the care of the Rev. Philip M. Brett. Daily prayer meetings were instituted by the pastor about one month since, which have been productive of much good. Last Sabbath, March 23, the Pastor had the pleasure of receiving 39 persons into Church Communion, 37 of them being received on confession. Of these 18 were males, 17 females—one person over 80 years old was received. It is confidently hoped that the next communion will show yet larger results.

In Grand-street Church (the Rev. Dr. Thomson's) one block east of Broadway, a series of meetings has been arranged, to commence on Tuesday, (to-day,) at 4 P. M., and to be continued at the same hour on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. These meetings are designed for such as have been awakened, and are to be continued in other churches during succeeding weeks. The preachers this week are on Tuesday, (to-day,) the Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, of the Brick Church; on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. John Thomson, of Grand-street Church; on Thursday, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, of the Seventh Church; and on Friday, the Rev. Dr. Krebs, of the Rutgers-street Church. The devotional exercises will be conducted this week by the pastors of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street; the Stanton-street Church, Allen-street Church, Mulberry-street Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Mariners' Church, in Madison-street.

The Seventeenth Ward Police at Church.

The Baptist Church in Stanton-street, near the Bowery, was opened yesterday for the benefit of the Seventeenth Ward Police. The idea, as was stated, originated with Captain Hart, who thought that while the people of the City were so generally availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for public worship, during every day in the week, the men under his command should have at least one chance of attending. The men expressed a willingness to attend in a body, if the Commissioners would consent. They were consulted, favored the idea, and agreed to supply the Ward with men for duty, while the regular officers of the Ward were at Church. The several clergymen of the Ward were then invited to attend; Mr. Hiscox's Church was chosen, and 2½ P. M., of yesterday, designated for the commencement of the exercises. The invitation was also extended to the families of the policemen. At 1 o'clock there was a large number of ladies and children in front of the Church, where they were obliged to remain until near 2½ o'clock, because the building was not opened until a very minutes before that time. When it was opened the ladies and children passed in, filling the gallery and the body of the Church, with the exception of a few of the centre pews which were reserved for the police. When they were seated, Captain Hart appeared at the head of his men, and all marched to their allotted places and took their seats.

The Rev. Dr. Hiscox commenced the exercises by reading the hymn commencing "My God, my King, Thy various praise," which was sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson then read a portion of the 10th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, who led in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Hiscox now came forward and said that before giving out another hymn, he would say that the idea of the meeting originated with Captain Hart, who had long been known as a religious man, and who thought that some of the advantages for worship that were the result of the great religious awakening now in progress, should be enjoyed by the men under his command. In consonance with his desire, the meeting had been called for the benefit of the Policemen of the Seventeenth Ward, for their families, and for others who might desire to attend. As far as he was aware, it was the first meeting of the kind ever held in the City for the especial benefit of Policeman. It was the friends of the Police force that had invited them to be there, not to be amused, not to listen to political harangues, nor to sectarian discourses. They had kindly accepted the invitation to attend the meeting, and they would be addressed by the several pastors of churches in the Ward, of various denominations. All the pastors in the Ward had been invited to attend—some were then present, and he presumed the others who were not unavoidably detained would be in during the service. On behalf of all of them, he wished to say to the Police, that their several churches were open to them for religious exercises whenever they should desire to use them. He concluded by reading the hymn commencing, "Jesus, in thy transporting name," and the congregation joined in singing it.

The Rev. Dr Smith was the first who was introduced to address them. He said that on his return home from a visit a day or two ago, he learned from his family that two policemen had called to see him, saying they wanted to speak to him. The announcement did not cause him any uneasiness, because he was not aware of having committed any act that rendered an official visit from the police necessary—one of his servants, however, was somewhat alarmed. When he learned that they had called as a deputation to invite him to attend the meeting, he decided immediately that he would attend. And he was sure that his brethren had attended because they took a particular interest in the police force, who were the conservatives and guardians of some of their dearest interests; and because they were interested in the

condition of their families, a large proportion of whom, he was rejoiced to learn, were then present, for they knew how much the duties of the policeman trenched upon his domestic and religious duties. One aspect of the present awakening was that it was reaching men of every calling, they were all awakening to a desire for Christ. And in addressing those who were before him, he would not forget that it was probable that there were among them those who favored various denominations; and therefore he had not and would not touch upon doctrinal points at all. His advice to them was that whatever they might neglect, they should take care of their souls.

When he had concluded, the Rev. Dr. Hiscox read another hymn, commencing:

"Now is the day of Grace,"

and after it had been sung by the congregation, the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, addressed them. He said that when he was waited upon by the Policemen and invited to attend, he promised that he would, and he was there to take any part that might be desirable. He believed that he was addressing those who were supposed to have some knowledge of the law; that he was speaking to the Ministers of the law. He did not intend to inflict a dry disquisition upon them, but to speak briefly of the difference between human law and the law of Christ. Human law required implicit obedience. If the law required that they should do no business on the Sabbath day, exact and entire obedience was necessary. It would be no excuse to say that they did not do as much business on that day as on any other. It was a principle of human law, that no man was allowed to plead that he kept the law at all, by only violating it a little, and strictly observing some other law. He could not do a work of supererogation. There was no setting off a good against an evil. And again, human law knew no mercy. Violation must be punished. The Courts could not be merciful. When mercy was to be extended, another power, the Executive, had jurisdiction. The distinction between the law of man and the law of God was, that the law of man looked only into the act, while the law of God looked into the heart. In committing adultery the law says, "You must have committed the act." Christ says, if you have looked upon a woman with evil thoughts, you have committed adultry, and you must repent, for he alone can save you. He spoke at considerable length of the excellence of God's law, and concluded with the remark, that if it were more generally obeyed there would be less need of a police force.

The Rev. Mr. Sears, of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks, he said he was glad he was born an American, but as a minister he had ceased to know nationalities. A man was not to blame for being born in another country. Let him be born where he might he had a soul to be saved that was as priceless as any other; and religion was necessary to all. Religion qualified a man for the duties of life, and it prepared him for death. He concluded by expressing a desire that they might all meet in Heaven where there would be no need for a police force.

After some remarks from the Rev. Mr. Hurton, tract missionary, and some additional words from the Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Capt. Hart spoke briefly, hoping that the meeting would be productive of good, and that many more such would be held. The meeting then separated. During a portion of the time, Commissioner Bowen, and Chief Clerk Embree were present.

The Floating and Dry Dock Question—A Mass-Meeting for their Removal.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward and of the Eastern portion of the City, who are opposed to the longer exclusive use and possession of their Slips and Piers by the *eleven dry docks* which now occupy them, assembled in mass-meeting last evening in Pike-slip. The particular object being to give expression to the public opinion of the Ward in the shape of a remonstrance to the Legislature, against the passage of a bill which has been reported and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, entitled "an act to declare the legality of the use of certain floating Docks, for the purpose of the repair, coppering, or finishing of ships and vessels."

A large platform had been erected in the Square, a band discoursed lively music, and at the hour appointed a large concourse had assembled.

The meeting was organized, by choice of the following officers:

For President—Ex-Alderman Fox.

For Vice-Presidents—Wm B. Crosby, D. L. Pettes, Peter Moller, R. S. Roberts.

For Secretaries—Wm. B. Hatch, Preston Sheldon, A. D. Frye and John H. Dennison.

The Chairman, Ex-Alderman Birdsall, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Ex-Alderman Briggs and others, addressed the meeting, after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The incorporated company, known as the Balance Dock Company, has taken forcible possession of the wharf and piers at the foot of Pike-street, under the assignment of a lease authorizing the lessee to collect wharfage only; but instead of doing this, the said Company has in fact blockaded the wharf, so that no ships, vessels or water craft can enter to load or unload merchandise, or land passengers: *And Whereas*, The said Balance Dock Company are now importuning the Legislature of the State to legalize their usurpation, and to authorize them by a special act of legislation to retain possession of the wharf and piers at the foot of Pike-street, to the exclusion of commerce and thoroughfare, regardless of the convenience or jurisdiction of the United States in the collection of revenue, the commercial interests of our City, and the public and individual rights of the people. Therefore

Resolved, That we know of no greater evil crying aloud to the State Government for redress—no grievance of larger magnitude to the inhabitants and property of the eastern side of our City, nor of anything more injurious to our commercial interests, or household wants of country produce—or more oppressive as a wrong upon the public at large—than the exclusive use and absolute possession of a large portion of the piers, wharves slips and bulkheads of the Seventh Ward, by no less than eleven of those floating ship-yards!

Resolved, That inasmuch as the exercise of doubtful powers by governments is always dangerous, and subversive of constitutional rights it is questionable whether the Legislature of the State or the Common Council of the City of New-York, can rightfully grant, for a term of years, to any Dock Company, the absolute use and possession of wharves, piers and bulkheads, to the exclusion of ships and other water craft—the Supreme Court having already declared such use and occupation both a monopoly and a nuisance: we therefore call upon our Representatives in Senate and Assembly to oppose by every means in their power, any attempt at legalizing the usurpation and possession of the piers, wharf and bulkhead at the foot of Pike-street, by the Balance Dock Company; and we trust that they will manifest a proper regard for the commerce of this Port and the rights of their constituents, by faithfully obeying these instructions.

Resolved, That the removal of the eleven floating docks now moored in and occupying eleven of the wharves and eleven piers of the river line of the Seventh Ward, affording the best harborage for shipping in the port of New-York, would be of incalculable advantage to the whole eastern side of the City, promote its commerce, the employment of its laboring people and of those engaged in mechanical pursuits, thus enhancing the value of the property and general prosperity of the inhabitants.

The Dry Dock party got up a small diversion by burning some tar barrels in the lower end of the slip; a temporary staging was put up, and one or two persons addressed those who gathered about them. The prevailing sentiment, however, appeared to favor the change.

Marcus Cicero Stanley and the Fighting Men—Warrants for their Arrests.

On Saturday afternoon the following important affidavit was made before Recorder Barnard, at his office, relative to the assault on John McCarthy, at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, on Wednesday last:

The People vs. *Andrew Hines, Cyrus Shay, John N. Briggs, —— Briggs, John Doe and others*, whose names are unknown.

City and County of New-York, ss.—William H. Racey, of No. 174 Grand-street, in said City, being duly sworn, says: That on Wednesday night, March 24, 1858, at the City and County of New-York, Andrew Hines, Cyrus Shay, John N. Briggs, — Briggs, and divers other men and boys, to deponent unknown, with force and arms did riotously, unlawfully, and routeously assemble together, at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street, in said City, to disturb the peace of the people of the City of New-York: and being then and there assembled and gathered together, did make a violent assault, beating and ill-treating, upon one John McCarthy. That several of the men thus unlawfully assembled together, carried and exposed in a threatening manner, pistols and other weapons, and threatened to shoot any one who should endeavor to prevent the assault that was being committed upon the said McCarthy. That they prevented citizens from interfering to stop the affray, and conducted themselves in a violent and outrageous manner. That said John N. Briggs was very active in urging the assault and riot, on pulling off his coat and threatening to blow out the brains of any man who should interfere the violence and riot from being continued. That he is informed and believes, that the said John N. Briggs kicked the said McCarthy, after he had been knocked down on the sidewalk, in his eye and inflicted great personal injury on the said McCarty: that deponent believes and charges, that one Marcus C. Stanley has been the chief instigator of the riot and assault: that said Stanley and said parties, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, are all equally guilty in the matter, from the fact that it was currently reported on the streets for several days previous to this assault and riot, that the same would take place, and that the said Stanley had hired the said Hines to beat and assault the said McCarty; that, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, most of the persons engaged in this riot and assault are fighting-men and thieves; that this deponent accused the said Andrew Hines of having been paid by Marcus Cicero Stanley to assault the said McCarty, and was told in reply by the said Hines that if he had received the money from Stanley, that it was none of deponent's business. WILLIAM H. RACEY.

Sworn before me, this 27th of March, 1858, George G. Barnard, Recorder.

Warrants were issued by the Recorder for all the above parties. On Saturday evening Cyrus Shay and John N. Briggs were arrested by Officer Pease, of the Court of Sessions, and brought before the Recorder, who committed them in default of $3,000 each. Several important arrests, it was expected, would have been made yesterday.

Academy of Music.

Mr. Fry's Opera of Leonora.—Mr. Ullman proved that he *is* the Napoleon of managers, by keeping his word, last night, in a dangerous undertaking. An average manager would have backed down at the last moment; he would have invented an insolent excuse, and allowed Mr. Fry's "Leonora" to gather a little more dust in that limbo whence it has been rescued. This has been the course of procedure for twelve years. It would be useless and untimely to give the reason now, for the reason no longer holds good. Mr. Ullman has thought for himself, and acted on his own responsibility with a result which we trust will be beneficial to American art.

Mr. Fry's opera of "Leonora" was originally "brought out" by the Seguin troupe of English opera singers at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, during the season of 1845, and reproduced the following year at another Philadelphia House. Its success was great, and it enjoyed a number of repetitions in spite of much unkind criticism. In those days the discussion of musical matters was limited to one or two little cliques, each furiously hostile to the other, but all animated with a coarse suspicion of everything American. The young man, Fry, with his operatic work under his arm, broke in rudely on their prerogatives; he brushed them away like flies, and audaciously submitted his work to the public. Clearly, under such circumstances, it was the duty of the work to fail; but, for some reason which the critics could never understand, it obstinately refused to fail, and, in point of fact, succeeded prodigiously. A result so exasperating produced for "Leonora" a faithful legion of enemies, and as this species of human creature enjoys remarkable longevity, it is not improbable that some of the ancient force may turn up on the present occasion.

"Leonora" is Mr. Fry's first operatic effort for the public, and like all first works, it contains much that is admirable, and much that might be better. Its principle characteristic is melody. The fertility of Mr. Fry's invention is in this respect remarkable, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that he does not seek his inspiration in the shady and sentimental groves of the minor scale, like most young composers, but in the broad and healthful uplands of the major mode. The best melodies of the Opera orchestral and vocal are in the long-breathed, deep-chested major. The exceptions to this general rule are, we should suppose, intentional, as in the drinking song "King Death," where sackcloth and ashes and a touch of brimstone are needed; and in the opening of the second act, where sentimentalism and an oboe are necessary, and elsewhere as occasion demanded. But the prevalent coloring of Mr. Fry's sentimentality is manly; it does not remind you of the greenhorn who trembles when he speaks to a lady, and sits down on his hat in a perspiring tremor. What the literature of the day (especially dramatic literature) lacks, this Opera supplies and illustrates—namely, *abanaon*. It goes from one idea to another without looking back, and is as hearty and elastic and joyful and satisfied at the beginning of the fourth act as at the commencement of the first. This of course shows an immensely fertile invention, which, as in the case of Rossini subsequent productions may tame down considerably. Prodigality of idea is certainly an indication of genius, and with other indiscretions, belongs to youth. But what an infinite relief it is to be bathed in melody, after being dry-rubbed with mere sound, as in the case of some modern composers, who like many literateurs think that nothing can be good unless it is finikin and exhausted and polished.

A frank acknowledgment of the superabundant merit of one of the first essentials of opera leads us naturally to the contemplation of a fault which is sometimes unpleasantly apparent in Mr. Fry's work. This is a certain suggestiveness in the opening bars of some of the melodies which carries our memory to past pleasures afforded by other composers. Thus in the second and third acts there are undoubted reminiscences of Bellini, and of Donizetti, and an old Landler has not been quite forgotten in the finale to the first act. The resemblances are only momentary, and evidently not willful, but it is one of the phenomena of music, that if you but touch the memory of tune, it brings forth all that it has ever retained. There is nothing remarkable, therefore, that such resemblances provoked the ire of those shallow critics who look on their vocation as a privileged growl, and who are never critical if not severe. It is unnecessary to justify blemishes so slight as these, and it is not our place to do it under any circumstances. But we would remark to the Initiated, that musical composition is a study; that it is acquired by a precise, close, and systematic examination and imitation of certain models. Reams of ruled paper are used up in the attainment, until the producing mind knows how to produce in the most effective manner. It happens, invariably, that the first works of any composer bear certain ear-marks of other hands. In the case in Mr. Fry's first opera, and it was the case in Mr. Beethoven's first symphony.

Another defect which belongs to youth, is the excessive use of brass in the orchestra and—we might add—elsewhere. Mr. Fry "goes it" with his three trombones and his Bombardoue, as if those instruments breathed the elixir of life. Not a note in the score has been changed since the time when it was first played in Philadelphia, and we who have heard in New-York some of Mr. Fry's recent symphonies, have an opportunity of judging how much he has improved by subduing this excessive vitality. Apart from the brass instruments, the orchestration is remarkable for its fluency, for its fullness, and for its progress. Albrechtsberger somewhere says, that the indispensable requisites for a worthy theatrical composer, are a proved experience of dramatic effect in rhetorical declamation, a lively fancy in musical painting, practical knowledge of vocal and instrumental effect, and a judicious employment of all lawful aids. In each respect Mr. Fry is equal to the emergency suggested by the fine old theorist; his declamation is dramatic, (our only objection being that it is sometimes too dramatic;) his fancy luxuriant to a degree; his knowledge (theoretical, rather than practical, we judge) of vocal and instrumental effect, good; and his employment of lawful aids (and unlawful aids, sometimes) sufficient to satisfy the critical part of the audience and please the multitude. Still, as we have said, his instrumentation is loud, and brassy, and in some cases unconventional to the point of inconsistency, as in the romance and aria of Marianna, in the third act, where the drum and the cymbals are employed in the accompaniment of the contralto voice. We are aware that the piece is a Moorish piece, and that the instruments are "characteristic." But truth never sounded more unpleasantly than in this case. We call particular attention to the melody of this romanza, and of the duet which follows. They are the only additions Mr. Fry has made to the opera, and show once more how astonishing is his supply of melody. Madame D'Angri, Signor Tiberini, and Madame La Grange, sung deliciously in this scena.

It is time that we spoke of the performance, which in spite of hasty production was good. The most noticeable defect was an unnecessary and persistent loudness in the orchestra; the choruses (which are all well written and effective) were sung with precision, and the principal artists, although occasionally nervous and hitchy in their new *rôles*, were "up" in the text. The first act, with its gay drinking chorus, its free and easy unisons, and its bass solo "King Death," passed off like a flash of light. Signor Gassier, the principal actor, sang like the true artist he is; but in the solo to which we have referred the music is too low for his voice. At the end of the act Mr. Fry was called out. The second act opens with a lovely melody, sung by the tenor, (Signor Tiberini,) "Oh! fortune," and is followed by a duet for the bass and tenor, excellently sung and warmly applauded; the scene closes with another duet between the same parties, full of spirit and determination: we then proceed to the banqueting hall, where we have a choral accompaniment to a charming and well-known waltz, an extra band on the stage and a picture of great animation. The whole of this scene is musically admirable, and it is but justice to Mr. Ullman to say that he has spared no expense in the decorations. A cavatina by the soprano, (the allegro "Mid the smiles," one of the most charming things in the opera;) a quartette fluently and clearly written, and a brilliant polacca finale "Oh! moment enchanting,' brought down the curtain amid thunders of applause and Mr. Fry and the principal artists were again demanded and made their appearance. In the third act we have the freshest and best part of the opera. D'Angri's scena is unexceptionable, (except as regards drum and cymbals:) the duet between *Leonora* and *Julio*—"How had I wronged thee ever"—perfectly original and fragrant; the finale bold, well devised, and eminently dramatic. The curtain descended once more amid loud applause, and Mr. Fry and the artists appeared. The fourth act is excellent, principally for its concerted pieces and to the skill which the author displays in preserving his energy to the last.

The greatest credit is due to Mad. LaGrange, Mad. D'Angri, Signor Tiberini, Signor Gassier, Signor Rocco, and Signor Barratini. In an incredibly short space of time, and under discouraging circumstances, they have studied important *rôles* and mastered them. To Mr. Anschutz, too, who in this revival has worked with undeviating conscientiousness, the thanks of the public and the composer are due. It is a cheering thing to know that so much good will has been expended on a work which is simply to be played once more—and that in spite of an emphatic success.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Metropolitan Police Injunction Vetoed—The Bowery Paving Contract Confirmed.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair. The following communication was received from the Mayor, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

Mayor's Office, March 29 1858.

To the Honorable Common Council:

Gentleman: I herewith return, with my objections, the resolution passed by your honorable body, directing the counsel to the Corporation to take immediate measures, by injunction or otherwise, to restrain the Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners from paying any moneys to the persons appointed or employed by such Commissioners as policemen other than the five patrolmen which they were, by resolution of the late Board of Supervisors, authorized to appoint.

In my opinion, this subject belongs exclusively to the Board of Supervisors, and is made by the Metropolitan Police Act, as well in regard to designating the number of policemen to be appointed for this County as the raising of the money for their salaries, a matter entirely within their control. This will be evident on referring to the several sections of that act.

Independently, however, of this objection, I should deem it to be my duty to return the paper for other reasons:

At the time of the passage of the resolution by the late Board of Supervisors referred to in your resolution, the Metropolitan Police Act was disputed as unconstitutional by a majority of the members of that honorable body, and its action in respect to the number of men thus designated, was no doubt taken, not for the reason that no more than five policemen were necessary to protect the lives and property of our citizens, but that another force—the Municipal Police—was considered by them to be legally performing duty. Since then this Act has been declared by the highest judicial tribunal in the State to be constitutional, and the old force thus recognized by the late Board of Supervisors merged in the new one by the operation of the act creating it, and recognizing as members thereof the old force, over four hundred of whom are now in the Department, and a large part of the remainder claim also to belong thereto. The object of the passage of the resolution by the late Board of Supervisors was, therefore, by this decision of the Court of Appeals, entirely obviated, and it was allowed by common consent to remain dormant, until the passage of the annexed paper by your honorable body. Even the same Board of Supervisors, subsequently, in making up the assessment rolls for 1857, authorized the usual sum for "Police" to be raised by taxation, which was done, and from which sum thus raised the policemen in the present force were during the last year paid. The present Board of Supervisors have also passed a draft of an act, which has been submitted to the Legislature for passage, including, among other items, authority for a tax for Police, based on the present number in the Department, and they have now under consideration the subject of providing an increased force therein. Admitting, however, the resolution referred to by your honorable body to be operative, to carry it out at this time would not only lead, in my opinion, to an increased amount of expensive litigation, in which the City is now unfortunately involved, but it would deprive the City and County of that police protection which they absolutely require. Does not the necessity of the case require that the men now in the Department should be continued in their employment and paid for their services, until some other means shall be legally provided whereby their places can be supplied? Would it be just to our citizens or to the numerous strangers who visit our City to deprive them of that police protection which it is in our power to give them, and which they may rightly expect? The limited force of five men would not afford, in the least degree, this protection, or be even sufficient for the performance of the ordinary duties of officers at any one of the Police or other Criminal Courts of the County, and the putting the same into effect would give an opportunity for the commission of crime in our City which every good citizen would have reason to deplore. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

A resolution was adopted, directing the City Inspector to report the names of all persons now holding stands in Washington and West Washington Markets, and the date of their permits.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of widening and paving Battery-place. The report was laid over.

Alderman Tucker offered a resolution to the effect that the Corporation Counsel be requested to report to the Board whether the Common Council can legally rescind the confirmation of the fraudulent assessment list (reported before) and order a new and correct list to be made, in order to make an equitable adjustment with the property owners, and recover back from the contractors such sums of money as have been fraudulently obtained by them. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Murray empowering the Committee on Lands and Places to employ a clerk, who should be a competent surveyor or engineer, to draft suitable plans for the regulation and drainage and grading of public parks of the City, the expense not to exceed $250.

The resolution was opposed by Alderman Tucker, who denied the power of the Board to do such work through a Committee.

Alderman Clancy and McSpedon favored the object of the resolution, and claimed that they had the power to obtain the services of such a clerk.

Alderman Davis would amend by making the resolution read "with the exception of the Central Park."

Alderman McSpedon was sure that there was no intention of the author of the resolution to interfere with the Central Park.

Alderman Tucker moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel to ascertain whether the Committee have power to expend $50. Lost.

Alderman Davis' amendment was incorporated in the resolution, which was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen to confirm the contract for paving the Bowery.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gentleman:* On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c, which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our dépôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Consumption.**—E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery has devoted his attention exclusively, for the last fifteen years, to the treatment of the Lungs and Throat, and his treatment has been the means of curing hundreds of persons in this City of Consumption. Send for a book gratis.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond,**

Clothiers, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,

Request attention to the following facts:

Stocks and Prices.

They offer the greatest variety of Elegant Spring Clothing for Men and Boys, to be found in New-York, at lower prices than have yet been announced in the trade.

Reasons for Reduction

Having purchased, for cash, an immense stock of Spring Coatings Cassimeres, Vestings &c, during the very crisis of the panic, at less than cost they can afford to sell at much cheaper rates than merchants and manufacturers who have not enjoyed such opportunities.

Boys' Department.

In this branch the variety is unparalleled, embracing a great diversity of new and becoming fashions for boys of all ages.

Custom Department

Here the stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds &c., is very extensive, and the cut and finish of the Clothing as beautiful as the charges are moderate. The prices of all articles are

Marked in Plain Figures,

from which no deviation is made. Thus, deception is rendered absolutely impossible. The public is invited to call and examine the stock, and to compare its quality, style, and prices with those of other Clothing houses.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,

Opposite the *Herald* Office.

☞ **Neillographs to send in Letters** can only be had at GRANT & ALCOCK'S, No. 483 Broadway, where every other style of picture can be had at the shortest notice, as they will continue business a few weeks longer, by request.

☞ **New and Elegant Styles of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures,** now opening at extremely moderate prices.

Parties refitting their houses for the Spring are invited to call and examine them.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Broome st.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s** Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No 469 Broadway.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., office No. 158 Chambers st., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor-House.

☞ **Brass Spring Trusses.**—After being imposed upon by pretended radical cure trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN'S, No. 1 Barclay-st., (opposite the Astor House,) and get a truss, so easy you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office—Marsh & Co.**, No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown.** Best in use. Only four shillings a box. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st. and all Druggists in the United States. Also infallible Orgeunt for the growth and beauty of the Hair.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

MARRIED.

Hendrickson—Hicks.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 23, by the Rev. J. West, Mr. Jason B. Hendrickson to Mrs. Hannah M. Hicks all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Park.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 28, after a short illness, Julia T., wife of Rufus Park, and daughter of the late Capt. Benj. K. Hall, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday March 31, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 46 9th st., without further invitation.

Poillon.—In this City, on Saturday, March 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. after a short and severe illness, Mrs Catharine Wood, wife of Jno. J. Poillon, aged 33 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Her relatives, friends and those of her brother, John Wood, of her sister, Mrs Margaret Peck, and her brother in-law, Henry H. Storms are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 117 De Kalb av., on Tuesday, March 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Babcock.—On Monday evening, March 29, after a short illness, Ann Eliza, wife of F. M. Babcock, and daughter of Chas. Wardell.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sarah Williams, aged 20 years and 7 months.

Her relatives, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Bond st., near Fulton av., this day, (Tuesday,) March 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Stratton.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 29, of consumption, Clara wife of John B. Stratton, and daughter of the late Walter Colton, Esq., in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 31, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 139 Atlantic-st., without further invitation.

Barrett.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, March 28, of consumption, Mr. William H. Barrett, aged 27 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Croton-av., Sing Sing, at 2 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon. Carriages will be in readiness to receive the friends of the deceased, on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad.

Clear.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, March 28, Capt Michael Clear, Sailing Master, U. S. N., aged 75 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn.

Miller.—At New Haven, on Thursday March 11, at the residence of her son in law, Capt Carleton White, Phebe Pine, aged 87 years, relict of the late John Miller, of New York, and mother of Justus D. and Thomas S. Miller, of San Francisco.

Her remains were interred at Newcastle.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Hale.—At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, March 24, Mrs. Jennett Hale, wife of Augustin W. Hale and daughter of the late B. L. Van Kleeck, M. D., of Newburg, N. Y.

MANTILLAS,

BRODIE'S SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

No. 390 Canal,

AT WHOLESALE,

Is now fully assorted, of

DESIGNS, SHADES, AND QUALITIES,

Exclusively his own, in

All his own well known make.

ALL SILK, PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

DO. RICH LACE AND TRIMMED.

SILK AND LACE COMBINATION.

ALL LACE HOME MADE.

FRENCH LACE.

CHANTILLY LACE.

See his cuts of the above goods in the leading Magazines, as Harper's, Godey's, &c., &c.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS.

PORCELAIN AND SILVER-PLATED DOOR KNOBS,

Silver-plated Hinges,

Bell Pulls, Bell Levers,

French Window bolts,

Silver plated Shutter-knobs.

Silvered Glass, Door and Shutter Knobs,

Library Latches and Hinges,

Sliding and Folding Door Trimmings,

Safe Night-latches.

Safe, Store, Door and Pad Locks,

Swing Door Hinges, &c.

Hardware in great variety for all descriptions of buildings.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

Agents for American Porcelain Company, Gautier & Co's Black Lead Crucibles, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch,

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

A PERMANENT CURE FOR LIFE.

THE PROPRIETOR OF

DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY

Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

W. & J. MORRISON,

No. 70 Chambers-st.,

Would call the attention of buyers to their unrivaled stock of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

In Silk and Cotton.

BUTTONS,

BELT RIBBONS,

STAPLE GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

SKIRTS, &c.,

Which they are prepared to sell at LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

REMOVAL.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.

Have removed from No. 177 to NO. 300 BROADWAY,

Where they offer at reduced prices,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,

MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S

GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL

has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 168, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway New-York.

J. O. BARGER,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Desk at this office.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.—A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Fraud follows honorable success like a black shadow simulating its advertisements and swindling the public under false colors. Thus a knave who has been picking the pockets of the unsuspecting through the medium of the Press and the Post Office, has been a means of casting undeserved obloquy upon honorable men engaged in legitimate Gift Enterprises. Having been well known in this City for many years, and being now the managing agent of the AMERICAN GIFT AND BOOK HOUSE, No. 293 Broadway, I feel it incumbent upon me to repel and disprove the wholesale charges made against Gift Enterprises by a portion of the Press, so far as that establishment is concerned. I invite a scrutiny of its plan and proceedings. I fearless appeal to the tens of thousands who have patronized it, for an indorsement of the fairness and liberality of its dealings; I challenge any man to show that a single book has ever been sold from the store at a higher figure than the publishing price; and I invite a comparison between the prices marked on the volumes which constitute our large and valuable stock, and those of leading publishing houses in this City. The presents distributed are just so much over and above the *quid pro quo* given by the "regular" booksellers for the same money. These are facts. Let those who doubt examine for themselves

A. RANNEY.

PLATED CAKE-BASKETS FOR FOUR DOLLARS.—New pattern plated Cake-Baskets, Castors, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Table and Dessert Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, with an assortment of Britannia Ware, for sale at retail, by LUCIUS HART,

Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CARD.

PETERSON'S FINAL REPLY TO PUTNAM.

G. P. Putnam, *Sir:* I hoped when I published my last card, that I had done with you; but as you have since denied that you neither "altered," "interpolated," or "omitted" any parts of the card which we signed together, I am compelled to prove the correctness of my assertions.

I repeat, therefore, that you "altered" the card; and not only "altered" it, but "interpolated" it; not only "interpolated" it but "omitted" portions of it. I shall begin with the last.

First—You omitted an important part. Though the letter which Mr Maitland first gave me turned out to be not genuine, there *is* a letter from Washington Irving, (the original of which *is* in my possession, and was acknowledged as authentic by yourself, before witnesses,) which *I* stipulated expressly should be inserted in the card we were about to sign. I stipulated this, because the letter in question praised *Sartaroe* quite as much as the other; and because the *gist* of this controversy really is whether Mr. Irving did, or did not, eulogise *Sartaroe*. But, though you assured me, on your honor, that this letter should form a part of the card, *it was omitted when that card appeared.*

You attempt to justify yourself, by saying that you took the card, with the letter in it, to the newspapers, and that the editors themselves left it out. Unfortunately for your statement, the mutilated card appeared first in the *Tribune*; the afternoon of the same day in the *Evening Post*; and the following morning in the *Times*. Now, Sir, was it not your duty, when you found that the card came out mutilated, in the *Tribune*, to *see personally* that it was printed correctly in the *Post* and *Times, for which you had ample time?* You engaged, Sir, to have the card appear exactly as it was when we signed it. I trusted to your honor. I was deceived.

Sir, if others are to be believed, *you* have caused this important omission. On this point I quote the following letters from E. D. Long, Esq., and J. A. Maitland, Esq.

New-York, March 30, 1858.

T. B. Peterson, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been to the offices of the *Post*, *Tribune*, and *Times*, as requested; and they all assure me that the original letter of Washington Irving was not attached to the card from Mr. Putnam; if it had been it would have been published. * * *

Putnam seems to try and mystify the matter up as much as possible, and if I have any opinion at all, it seems to me he wants it to be inferred, from his card, that there is no letter at all from Washington Irving. I would now print Mr. Irving's true letter, and let them deny it if they dare. * * * * * *

In haste, yours truly, E. D. LONG.

No. 51 Carrol-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday Night.

T. B. Peterson, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I see by a card which appears in the *Times* of this day, that Mr Putnam has outrageously and contrary to good faith, omitted, changed and interpolated the card you wrote for insertion in the *Times* on Monday. I was present at the time the card was written, and heard all that you had urged on the subject. * * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES A. MAITLAND.

I consider this sufficient, Sir to convince an impartial public that you have omitted a portion, and an important portion of the card I signed with you.

Second—You Interpolated the Card.—In your own card, under date of March 24, you admit this. You say: "the following lines were annexed to the newspaper copies." If annexing phrases is not interpolating, what does interpolating mean? Let me recommend to you a study of Webster's Dictionary before you write another card.

Third—You Altered the Card.—It is sufficient, in conclusion, to inform you, that it or polations and omissions constitute alterations. Let me also acquaint you, that when two parties, who have had a controversy, agree mutually on a card which both are to sign, the omission of a single word by one of the parties, is a violation of the agreement. And when this omission is a vital one, and has been made by the party to whom the publication of the card has been confided, it is a breach of trust. Sir, farewell. Respectfully yours, T. B. PETERSON,

Philadelphia, March 27, 1858.

"SARTAROE."

A CARD FROM THE AUTHOR.

The author of *Sartaroe* has, hitherto in vain, used every exertion to discover the writer of the spurious letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Irving. In such unfortunate occurrences as this, the victim or victims, seldom have any means of redress, as those who would be guilty of the act of writing false or anonymous letters, whether in mere wantonness, or with baser intent, rarely have the manliness or honesty to confess to the outrage. The author, however, feels that he is called upon to state that he was not aware, until a fortnight or three weeks ago, that the plates of *Sartaroe* had been transferred from New-York to Philadelpeia. He had been informed that they were in the hands of the Sheriff of New-York. *No correspondence, whatever, had passed—on this subject—between him and Messrs. Petridge & Co., or Messrs. Peterson.* Mr T. B. Peterson states that he sent a circular to the author six weeks ago; *but this circular did not reach its destination*; probably because the author removed some months since from his former residence. *He did not know that the work had been printed by Mr. Peterson until he saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Ledger*, in the reading room of the New-York Merchants' Exchange, two days before Mr. Putnam's card appeared in the New-York *Times*; *nor did he see Mr. Peterson's circular until the morning of the appearance of the aforesaid card.* Had the author known that the book was about to be printed by Mr. Peterson, but a few weeks ago, he *could*, and assuredly *would*, have prevented the publication of the spurious letter. Having in his possession an original, *and certainly a much more satisfactory, letter from the vener

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE ... story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 3 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 78 WEST-NINETEENTH-STREET—Modern built with all the improvements; range, hot and cold water throughout; water closets, gas, bath, sparkling tubs, painted walls, ... nine plate tin, good ... shed; eleven rooms; all. I should like to reserve ... two. Whole rent $650. Can see it from 9 to 2 o'clock only. Can see me at No. 826 nor be at corner Broadway and 20th-st., up stairs, before 9 o'clock, 12 to 2 o'clock; after 6 o'clock and during the evening.

ALFRED W. UPHAM.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT DARMANSVILLE, on King's Bridge road, a desirable family residence; a two-story attic and basement dwelling house, filled in with brick; a fine carriage house and stable, over an acre of ground tastefully arranged and high cultivation, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; also, a liberal supply of grapes and other small fruits; also, a good kitchen or vegetable garden. Rent, $350. Apply to E. B. BROWN, from 3 to 3 o'clock P. M.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WOULD like to make an arrangement with two or three gentlemen, to take their house, with two of their servants, (reliable ones) for six months. The house is in the most accessible part of the City, near Union-square and is replete with every convenience and comfort including two first-rate pianos, and a superior billiard table. Terms not of so much importance as a suitable party. Address HOUSE, Box No. 222 Post Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 294 West 20th-st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to C. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick house No. 90 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av. It has the modern improvements, Croton water, gas fixtures &c. To a good tenant it will be painted and put in complete repair. Rent $500. Inquire on the premises, or of A. C. WINTON at E. R. Webb's, No. 16 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at No. 282 Henry-st., Brooklyn, of three stories 37½x50 with a large yard, including an adjoining lot ornamented with shrubbery. The situation is convenient to the South Ferry. Premises to be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. in all this week.

TO LET—NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, first-class, with the modern improvements, having been connected to accommodate the present occupants. Would make a first-class boarding-house, or will be let separately. Can be seen at all reasonable hours. Apply to J. FISCO, No. 288 East 23d-st., near 3d av., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story house in Phelps place, 34th-st., consisting of second story and one half of third; seven rooms, good cellar, wash-tubs, bath furnace, water closets, gas, &c. Rent $350. Good reference required.

Also, for sale low, a house of the same description. Inquire of M. C. HULL, No. 288 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE IN good order, containing 21 rooms with garden fruit trees and ten acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres. Also, a small cottage with 3 acres of land, on moderate terms situated on Staten Island near the landing with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply at Dunham & Co.'s, No. 13 William-st., to J. TRAVIS.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON NORTHWEST corner of 33d-st. and 4th-av., that large dwelling house, with columns and piazzas front and rear, on top of the tunnel at Yorkville—a barn and nine lots, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Rent, $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE—THE OWNER and occupant of a modern three-story house will let, to a small respectable family, the second story, consisting of four rooms and one room on the third story, with privilege of bath-room &c. Rent $300. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 to 12.

TO LET—ON RAILROAD ROUTE, EAST BROOKlyn, 3 two-story basement houses with gas, 8 and 12 rooms: rent $225 and $275; one small neat cottage, 5 rooms and basement; rent $144; good neat orchard, fruit, &c. Apply to U. PAPE'S Coal Office Myrtle-av and Franklin. E. W. VAN BEEM.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house No. 67 North Moore-st., having all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water &c. A convenient residence for a down-town merchant. To a small family the rent will be low. Apply to J. HIGGINS, No. 75 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE AT A BARGAIN; 7 YEARS unexpired, of a modern 3 story brick house, subject to a low annual rent, located in a good neighborhood, and containing the modern improvements of hot and cold water, bath, water closets and gas. Apply to W. V. LEGGETT, No. 4 Hall of Records.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, in 39th st., between 2d and 3d avs., middle house in a new block, No. '53; neatly finished, a good yard well calculated for a genteel family; all the modern improvements; possession given any time. Inquire next door No. 155. Will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, AT No. 448 WATER-st; second and third floors, well lighted; hoist wheel and easy of access; well adapted to any business requiring steady power; convenient room, and good location. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE pleasantly located in Jersey City, and convenient to the ferry. The house has seven rooms, with water and gas. Address, with reference, W. E. M., Box No. 1,786, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, ON corner of 126th-st and 6th av., a fine family residence, with gas, bath, range, &c; good carriage-house, and 3 lots of ground; some fruit and shrubbery. Rent $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A MODERN-built house, consisting of 4 rooms, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, in a genteel and desirable neighborhood. Inquire at No. 228 West 16th-st. Rent moderate. Easy of access by stage and railroad. References exchanged.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE AND SUBstantial manufactory or workshop in the rear of No. 108 and 110 Greene st., (second street west of Broadway,) between Spring and Prince sts.; has fire-proof safe, gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at No. 110 Greene-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME-HOUSE, CONtaining 10 rooms, and seven lots in garden situated in the city Hudson, N. J., within 2 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry; rent $350. For particulars, inquire of G. VAN BUUTEN, No. 196 West-st., 3d story, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 28 OAK STREET, brick house, with cartway, lot 80x180 feet; adapted for the coal or any other business requiring extensive yard room. Apply to JACOB HYATT, corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $350—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, in excellent order; gas fixtures, &c., in South 8th-st., between 4th and 5th sts. Williamsburg; five minutes' walk from South 10th-st. Peck Slip Ferry. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No. 35 Ferry st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THIRD FLOOR of house No. 114 East 20th-st., consisting of 2 rooms, 2 bedrooms, pantries and part of cellar; use of bath; gas in the house; rent, $12 50 per month. Inquire of D. FOUNTAIN, next door.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 1 RUTgers place, corner Monroe and Jefferson sts., with all the modern improvements, containing 22 rooms, parlors and hall partially furnished. Apply to ISAAC CARPENTER & SON, No. 423 Grand-st., corner Attorney.

TO LET—THE LOWER HALF OF A FOUR-STORY English basement house, built for the owner's own use; it is fitted up with bells, speaking tubes &c., the rent is $ 40. Inquire on the premises No. 256 West 32d-st. 4 doors west of 9th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th av.; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODSELL, corner of 5th av. and 19th st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSES, No. 102 East 33d st., near Lexington-av, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at No. 104 East 33d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock; or, to J. McKIBBEN, at No. 345 4th-av.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 96 East 19th st., for one or more years. Rent $1,050. Also the large brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st., (if private enough.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall st., Attorney, &c.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—FOUR NEAT two story houses, with gardens, four minutes' walk from the depôt on New York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $150. Inquire of M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 59 Nassau-st; up stairs, New-York.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR furniture for sale—the large fine house No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway, suitable for boarding or letting rooms furnished. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY STONEfront house, with all the modern improvements, No. 25 West 33d-st. Apply to H. J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 TWO ROOMS AND BEDroom on second floor. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Good neighborhood. Apply at No. 141 Eldridge-st., near Rivington-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Gas and Croton. Call at No. 306 2d-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY DWELLing House No. 33 King-st, with all the modern improvements: gas Croton water, range, suitable for one family, or two small genteel families. Inquire of R. HAWKEY, No. 29 King-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AND ROOMS SUITABLE for any manufacturing purpose, corner of Bleecker, Bank and Hudson sts. Inquire of SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

ROOMS WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, CORner of Canal and Elm sts., with 14 windows each, and a north-west light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 25th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts (inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well-known Dairy Farm on Long Island of the late David S. Mills, situated on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike Road 3 miles from Williamsburg and containing 160 acres. This farm is most beautifully located surrounded by roads, and the turnpike running through the centre of it giving a very extensive front for improvements. It is in fine condition, having been used as a dairy farm for 20 years. There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 15 feet long 40 feet wide 2½ stories high, with walls two feet thick, and well suited for factory purposes, together with barns, ice-house, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage house, vegetable vault which will hold 2,000 bushels, built of stone and on a side hill, and a cow and hay barn about 240 feet long. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the Island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided up by double-faced stone walls. There is a great amount of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers or in one plot at private sale. If not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock P. M. at the Brick Tavern, at Middle Village, adjoining the premises. Stages run to and from the property every hour daily from the Grand and Houston st. ferries. Applications can be made to S. A. MILLS at the Chatham Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or to C. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONSISTING OF 1,685 acres of valuable timber and muck land. We offer for sale 1,665 acres of land by recent survey, located near the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and bounded by the river for about three miles. This land is heavily timbered and wooded with white and red oak suitable for ship building and staves. Also part pine, suitable for house building &c. It is estimated by competent judges that from 60,000 to 100,000 cords of wood can be cut from this place, more than half of which is pine and of the very best quality. The distance of hauling will not exceed an average of half a mile. Vessels can land at or near the bank of the river, and be within three hours of the city of Norfolk. The land is a mulatto soil, and lies on the north side of the river with a gentle slope and southwardly exposure. After the removal of the wood the land will be admirably adapted to the early growth of potatoes, tomatoes green peas, cucumbers, and all truck; also corn, oats, wheat, &c. After the completion of the canal steamers will be placed on this river for the purpose of bringing produce to Norfolk, which will take but two hours to run from one point to the other. For further particulars, inquire of HERWIN & MOORE, Norfolk Va.

FARM FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New York; eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more; if not sold by the 1st of April next, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d st. and Bowery; of SMITH DOLLOWS, No. 48 Marion st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL at private sale his farm on the White Stone road about half a mile from the White Stone steamboat landing, and about two miles from the village of Flushing. The farm and garden are in a high state of cultivation; on said farm is an excellent apple orchard of the best kind of fruit; there are also pear, peach, and quince trees in bearing order. Also in said garden an abundance of currants, gooseberries, and strawberry bed, all in a high state of cultivation. Said farm consists of about 26 acres of land, a comfortable dwelling house and barn and necessary out buildings thereon. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of MICHAEL HIGGINS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—ONE FARM of 80 acres, 2 farms of 40 acres, accessible by plank road and by water, 9 miles from New York; admirably suited to market gardening and early crops. Also, a pleasant cottage residence with 40 acres of good land, near railroad depôt, half an hour from New York; this cottage will be let with two acres. All this property will be sold on most favorable terms, small amount in cash, balance in easy payments; vacant City lots up town, will be taken in part payment. Inquire of B. H. CREED, Jamaica, Long Island, or address Box 1,031 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 86 34-100 ACRES, one mile from Rye Depôt, Westchester County, seven acres woodland, balance all tillable, well fenced and finely improved; large apple orchard and a great variety of other fruits. The house is well situated finely shaded, and supplied with water from a never failing spring, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c., all in order. This is a first-class farm. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Robert Carpenter, Esq., in Harrison, Westchester County, half way between Rye Station on the New-Haven Railroad, and White Plains on the Harlem Railroad, 26 acres of fine land well watered, and highly productive. Terms easy. Apply to the owner, or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., a farm of 133 acres of land, with a large two story double house and out buildings to match. It is pleasantly situated, within three minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt. Will be sold low, and on easy terms, or the house may be rented with or without any part of the land at a bargain. Apply to LESTER ST. JOHN, Darien Depôt, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTchester County containing about 35 acres, on which is an old farm-house, a good barn, some fruit trees and small fruit, and a never failing spring of water. It is within 2½ miles of the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Yonkers, which village is always a market for all a farmer can raise. Apply to PETER ANDERSON, At A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washington ville, or the depôt on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 54 Nassau-st; J. M. HAUGH, No. 376 9th av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

LAND! LAND!—IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER and wild lands in Winneshiek County, Iowa, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange them for property suitable for the western trade. For further particulars, inquire for address the subscriber at the Western Hotel Cortlandt-st. Communications must state the kind of goods. THEO. R. CRANDELL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, HALF OF A HOUSE, pleasantly situated, with gas and Croton water, not above 38th st. and between 5th and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $300. Address W. C., Box No. 1,853 Lower Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH STOOP, modern built house, located between 23d and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Price from $8,000 to $12,000. Address J. P. H., box No. 2,007 New York Post-Office. No objection to hire one at a reasonable rent.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st., or between 6th av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars specified. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY wishes to take charge of a house in Brooklyn, while the family are absent in the country. References given. Address F. CHANDLER, Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN—LAND WARrant No. 44,800 dated Oct. 30, 1856, in favor of James McIntyre, for 160 acres of land, mailed by the General Land Office May 29, 1857. Parties are cautioned against negotiating the same; any person possessing information of the above will address the subscriber L. KISSAM, No. 59 William st.

AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR A GOLD WATCH.—Apply of H. W. EAGLES, 51st-st., third house west of 3d-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, for the purpose of nominating Officers for the Ward without distinction of party, the following gentleman were nominated:
For Alderman
GEORGE CURTIS.
For Supervisor
GEORGE A. JARVIS.
For Assessor
RICHARD WHIPPLE.
For Constable
ISAAC SKIDMORE
Dr. DANIEL BROOKS, Chairman.
W. HUNT, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A COUNTRY SEAT on the banks of the East River, near Hurlgate, in the immediate vicinity of the steamboat landing, the Summer residence of the subscriber. The house is well adapted to the accommodation of a large family; is pleasantly situated on high ground and surrounded by large and ornamental trees. There is an ice-house and a large green house near the mansion, well filled with plants and flowers. The vase able garden is large, and contains the different varieties of choice berries and small fruits, together with a large number of full-bearing pear trees of the finest qualities. A small or large portion of land, with farm house, &c., can be had if desired.

Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water st.

SITES FOR COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Sites for Country Seats on Verplanck's Point, near the Village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, are offered for sale.

The sites have a river front and beautifully commanding water and inland views, and are easy of access from the City of New York by the Hudson River Railroad.

This road does not run between the sites and the river, but has a depôt within a mile of them, at Verplanck's Point, where all the way trains stop.

All the express trains stop at Peekskill, which is distant only three miles.

For further particulars, apply to
O'GORMAN & WILSON,
No. 21 William-st.

FOR ALL WHO DESIRE TO PROCURE a country residence, attention is invited to the city of New Brunswick on the line of the New Jersey Railroad distant one hour and a quarter from New York. The advantages secured are those of health frequency, rapidity and safety of communication with the City of New-York; great educational facilities; good markets, moderate price of land, and beauty of scenery. Houses and farms in the city and vicinity may be purchased on favorable terms. Information furnished upon application at the office No. 14 Wall-street, room No. 17, third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN "MADISON Park" Depôt, on Hudson River Railroad at 1824-st., 48 minutes time to Chambers st.—steamer during the Summer months—two large well-arranged houses, carriage-houses, gardens, fine shade &c. In the village adjoining, are churches, schools, markets, stores &c. Also, on 16 st-sts. between 10th and 11th avs., four well-built double houses four rooms on the first floor, five on the second, kitchen, &c., with water, ranges &c. in base ments above ground. These houses will be let cheap to desirable tenants. Apply to Messrs. ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 401 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $450 per annum.

Their location affords attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

N. B. Possess on of two of the houses can be had immediate possession.

A superior iron safe for sale.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, ONE HOUR from Chambers-st., five minutes from depôt by plank walk, on high ground, a nice cottage containing 8 rooms, bath-room, water closet, pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, hot and cold water, 25 acres of land, stable, grapes, neighbors, young fruit and ornamental trees &c. All very pleasantly and healthfully situated, overlooking the Hudson River, and built in the most thorough manner for a Summer and Winter residence for the subscriber. Will be sold low. For further particulars inquire at store No. 574 Broadway of N. A. BOYNTON. Also, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONsisting of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition, convenient and pleasantly situated; also, barn, with carriage house, wood house &c. and 13½ acres of land comprising an orchard of excellent fruit; meadow, &c., situated in the town of West-port. Communication made from the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 82 Front-st., office, up stairs.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Rye, Westchester County, ½ mile north of the station in a fine, healthy location, the country seat owned and occupied by T. W. Carpenter, Esq., containing 11 acres, (more if desired,) well stocked with trees and fine fruits. The house is large, nearly new and modern style. Grapery, carriage-house and barn. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to the auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—A country seat, comprising a little over eight acres of land, on which is a large stone dwelling house now about two years in the course of erection. The land is beautifully wooded, and has on it a fine well with a constant supply of pure water; said plat from it on the water, and from the house a prospect of many miles around can be had.

For terms and further information apply to RICHARD A. CAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

KINGSBRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER—A SWISS COTTAGE TO LET—A small house, containing 10 rooms, suitable for a family in moderate circumstances. The house will be put in good order, with an acre of land for a garden; rent $250 per annum. If wanted, 5, 10 or 20 acres may be let for a small additional rent, with stable and other requisites. Inquire of N. P. BAILEY, No. 255 4th-av., or Fordham on Harlem, 1 mile from Fordham depôt.

THE ADVERTISERS HAVE A LARGE, double house at Yonkers, just finished, and open again all the modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, which they would let to a small family who would furnish them with board for the Summer, and also board for a family of 4 adults and 3 children, for the year; a liberal arrangement would be made. Apply at No. 374 Broadway, New York, corner of Maiden-lane, where a plan of the house can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WILL BE SOLD AT Auction, on April 17, 1858, a valuable residence, 60 miles from New-York five minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depôt—grounds in high state of cultivation, fruit and shrubbery of all kinds in abundance. In good order with fine view of the river. For further particulars, inquire of E. R. BOGARDUS,
No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED—Beautifully situated on the Passaic River, near North Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage, containing 13 rooms, with barn and stable. Icehouse, &c. on a lawn of 10 acres on which are all varieties of forest and fruit trees. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Rent, $600. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in the pleasant village of Dobbs' Ferry, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River. A large double house, stable, carriage-house nearly new and grounds tastefully laid out, and everything in perfect order. Price $11 000. Easy terms. Apply to M. K. COLZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or at Dobbs Ferry.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD, Conn., very pleasantly located, opposite St. John's square, and a few steps from the Episcopal Church; house has eight rooms and wood house; ground 7 x100 feet, with shade trees; ten minutes' walk from depôt; rent $180; possession April 1. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND STABLES, situated at Bath, L. I., with about three acres of land, belonging to the estate of the late Alfred Lange. The cottages are situated on the sea side where the bathing is excellent and they could, at little expense, be converted into one large boarding house. Apply to WM. LOTTIMER, Executor, No. 23 Park place, New York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LONG Island, from April 1; two-story house, with carriage house, good garden, fruit &c. Water near the door and good location; within half a mile from Syosset Station, Long Island Railroad. Inquire at No. 21 Rose-st., JAMES L. WOOD; or JAMES V. DURYEA, near the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished is 56 feet square with a wing 32x26, with a stable, poultry house &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JOS. P. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNtry residence of the late Captain W. A. SPENCER, situated about a mile from Williams' Bridge, on the Boston Post Road consisting of large dwelling-house gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage-house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—AB MIT 18 acres of land finely located in the beautiful village of Southport Conn., and within five minutes' walk of the depôt churches and the sea-shore. A rare opportunity for a gentleman wishing a country-seat. Inquire of Capt. W. THORP, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT FORT Washington, 9 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad 3 minutes' walk from the station. A handsome cottage, nearly new overlooking the Hudson. Thirteen rooms, ¾ of an acre of land. Rent $500. Apply to O. S. SLOANE, No. 58 Beaver-st., corner of William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, with about 40 acres of land, in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from the Bronxville Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 12 Vesey-st.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ABOUT ONE mile from the Railroad Depôt, on the road leading to Newark, a large, commodious house, garden, &c. together with as much land as required, pleasantly situated, and a very desirable country residence. Apply to BALDWIN, SEXTON & CO., No. 11 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer, or on a lease, the house and grounds known as "Rose Cottage," on Richmond terrace, near the landing. The place needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises or to W. K. LOTHROP, No. 2 William st., room No. 13.

FOR SALE AT PATCHOGUE, L. I.—A good 2-story farm house, fine garden, and well of fine water; barn and other out-buildings with 5 acres of best land attached; a very desirable location. Terms made easy. For particulars, inquire of J. OSBORN No. 31 Fulton-st., New-York or JOHN HAVENS, Patchogue.

COTTAGE TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE delightly situated, on high ground, one mile above Kingsbridge, on the Yonkers road easy of access by car or boat. For particulars, apply to T. R. JACKSON, Room No. 40, No. 259 Broadway, at 12 M.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A neat house, with about half an acre of land, fronting the water, and commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the River and Bay. Apply to JOHN PARET & SON, No. 88 Chambers st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, with gardens, &c., at Astoria. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, 100 miles above the City and opposite Tivoli Railroad Depôt, near Saugerties. The view from it covers a range of twenty miles up and down the River. Out-building complete, including ice-house, &c. There is a never-failing stream running through it, which will furnish water to any part of the house. The neighborhood is select. There are some most costly seats in the vicinity. For further particulars, apply to C. W. HAWKINS, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER CO., a two story first-class frame dwelling-house, containing 11 rooms, bside closets and bath room, in complete order; the garden is well stocked with grape-vines, fruit and other trees, situated on Fulton-av., near 5th-st., 5 minutes' walk from the depôt, and one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York, by the Harlem Railroad, fare 25c. Apply to H. D. WILLIAMS at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, or B. C. BOSWICK, No. 152 Broadway no stairs.

TO LET—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE, NEAR the residence of the undersigned, in Flushing, a perfectly healthy locality, and five minutes' walk from station. Also to lease or for sale, several spacious building-lots. Gas and water conveniences attainable.

B. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN THE HEALTHY VILLAGE OF Morrisania, half of a comfortable cottage with a large garden attached, pleasantly situated, and easy of access for by railroad and steamboat. Call at No. 47 West 28th-st., near 6th av., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 3-STORY AND basement brick house in Warren-place, Charles-st. near Greenwich av., 20x34 feet, lot 100 feet—deepest house in the row; basement floor consists of two basements, range, boiler, &c., and wash-room with tubs and water closet. Parlor floor, two parlors with sliding doors and extension room, all with marble mantels, chandeliers bells, &c. Second story contains five rooms, with pantries and closets presses, hot and cold water, bells, chandeliers and jets, with front and back stairs. Third floor has four bedrooms, bath-room and water closet, with gas in three rooms. House is painted, grained and papered throughout, together with under-cellar. Arranged for the owner's use, and requiring no repairs whatever. Lowest price $10,000. Terms easy. Not sold this month will be rented to a private family for $950. For further information apply to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 11 A. M.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and Ornamental trees. Flowers and grass in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREEstory brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and enclosed court yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton baths, 2 water closets, each, &c. The houses are each 15 feet 3½ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture—at a high rent. Apply to T. MaCFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER FIRST av. and 52d st.; lot 94x75; with small frame house renting for $200 per annum; price $3 500; 5-bd-st. adjoining above; lot 20x80; price $3,100; lot 20x99.6; price $2 200. On these two lots are two brick 3 story dwellings, renting each for $300 per annum. Of the above prices, one-half can remain on bond and mortgage, and the whole will be sold in one lot for $7,000. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 159 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL PARK LOT—The three-story brick and basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, having all the modern improvements of Croton water gas furnace, range &c. A yard and conservatory attached, and one yard in front. Neighborhood one of the best in the City. House may be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x85 and the lot 25x129 feet, with a court yard in front of 5 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY residence in one of the most pleasant streets up town, between the 5th and 6th avs. The house was built for the owner's own occupancy, has all the modern improvements, with extra thick walls, and is in first rate order. Size of house, 35 feet 6 inches by 60 feet. Inquire of WHITE, BOGERT & HALL & BLACKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMMODIOUS house, with four lots of ground, situated in 138th-st., adjoining ALEXANDRIA PARK, having a view of the river, within 8 minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad depôt. Will be put in good order for a suitable tenant. Possession given immediately. A stable on the premises. Apply to SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT.

FOR SALE, NO. 140 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—A first-class three story high basement house, with sub-cellar and all the modern improvements, built by day's work for the present owner; house 24 feet 9 inches

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 58?,449 88
Average amount of Specie	1,?6?,102 83
Average amount of Circulation	210,555 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,4?,?42 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$778,369 00
Average amount of Specie	71,034 00
Average amount of Circulation	6?,471 00
Average amount of Deposits	38?,?89 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$48,515 00
Average amount of Specie	69,?63 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,593 00
Average amount of Deposits	228,584 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,100,910 94
Average amount of Specie	2,752,061 59
Nolas Late Bank of America	$24,?36 } 89,250 00
Average amount of Circulation	66,?14 }
Average amount of Deposits	5,870,515 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,035,354 53
Average amount of Specie	3,1?1,946 88
Average amount of Circulation	1,?75 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,?15,?91 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$9 2,018 72
Average amount of Specie	?63,?56 63
Average amount of Circulation	90,827 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,0?,?26 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,879,851 34
Average amount of Specie	884,?65 65
Average amount of Circulation	3?7,?7? 06
Average amount of Deposits	3,0??,984 1?

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MACKIE, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MACKIE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,622,031 68
Average amount of Specie	441,457 71
Average amount of Circulation	87,?45 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,585,?76 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29 h day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr , Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,?10,680 37
Average amount of Specie	870,951 14
Average amount of Circulation	149,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	3 645,?63 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,494,485 07
Average amount of Specie	1,?23,86 ? 27
Average amount of Circulation	2?4,6?3 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,3?1,?03 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,015,330 69
Average amount of Specie	470,699 51
Average amount of Circulation	239,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,648,045 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,964 39
Average amount of Specie	36,498 01
Average amount of Circulation	104,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	247,885 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,391,366 30
Average amount of Specie	352,832 21
Average amount of Circulation	3??,181 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,022,993 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$421,666 94
Average amount of Specie	55,837 73
Average amount of Circulation	32,871 00
Average amount of Deposits	245,?00 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 18?3, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,915,203 00
Average amount of Specie	?45,?13 00
Average amount of Circulation	263,?65 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,?00,452 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858

JOHN OSCAR HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$656,353 87
Average amount of Specie	144,?6? 44
Average amount of Circulation	15?,?38 00
Average amount of Deposits	514,?17 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,589,417 07
Average amount of Specie	865,?98 20
Average amount of Circulation	16,?96 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,?37,?87 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,948,?19 46
Average amount of Specie	9??,?77 38
Average amount of Circulation	100,?27 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,?2?,?49 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM T. SMOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. SMOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,246,423 58
Average amount of Specie	416,063 93
Average amount of Circulation	110,?81 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,182,?07 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$177,?71 09
Average amount of Specie	22,?3 09
Average amount of Circulation	5,845 00
Average amount of Deposits	4?,?97 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

WM. H. BIBLE?, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,4?4,?68 91
Average amount of Specie	339,?68 80
Average amount of Circulation	115,?80 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,?7,?85 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$641,043 27
Average amount of Specie	33,107 21
Average amount of Circulation	113,?53 00
Average amount of Deposits	457,?90 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$?75,?40 54
Average amount of Specie	45,8?6 83
Average amount of Circulation	14,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	63,?03 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1858.

S. JESSUPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 2?, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,?31,462 99
Average amount of Specie	?26,?82 33
Average amount of Circulation	80,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	815,?76 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,?54,?88 91
Average amount of Specie	?05,?85 07
Average amount of Circulation	193,?34 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,?83,?72 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BURLL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BURLL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$?48 99? ??
Average amount of Specie	19? ?3? ?3
Average amount of Circulation	105,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	6?7,?79 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this ?2th day of March, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,878,515 02
Average amount of Specie	3?7,?55 3
Average amount of Circulation	197,8.6 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,?89,?89 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March ?7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,172,?00 37
Average amount of Specie	1,651,?97 14
Average amount of Circulation	325,?62 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,?58 637 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of Mar h, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8?,?11 36
Average amount of Specie	17?,663 88
Average amount of Circulation	98,?95 00
Average amount of Deposits	576,?48 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,556,?06 95
Average amount of Specie	320,?98 95
Average amount of Circulation	158,688 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,162,?-? 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,452,?21 57
Average amount of Specie	1,?2?,?17 98
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	255,683 44
Average amount of Deposits	2,?1?,6?3 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$446 871 40
Average amount of Specie	117,?42 43
Average amount of Circulation	14,?04 00
Average amount of Deposits	142,?60 ?2

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March ?7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$?36,?67 22
Average amount of Specie	100,?97 11
Average amount of Circulation	99,?80 00
Average amount of Deposits	498,?39 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JOHN M DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,?55,?57 57
*Average amount of Specie	2,?63,6 ? 33
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	231,?57 83
Average amount of Deposits	5,0?,?06 13

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,?93,?83 96
Average amount of Specie	498,?30 45
Average amount of Circulation	35,?92 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,?50,?65 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,464,872 82
Average amount of Specie	1,344,032 41
Average amount of Circulation	97,?45 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,5?9,869 ?0

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEIXAS, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SEIXAS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March ?7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,?28,?09 63
Average amount of Specie	260,?82 ?3
Average amount of Circulation	97,18? 00
Average amount of Deposits	974,?99 ?9

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,424,511 37
Average amount of Specie	?70,?13 11
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	116,969 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,33?,?42 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn, before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr , Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$110,?21 57
Average amount of Specie	37,?? ?7
Average amount of Circulation	?4,8?6 00
Average amount of Deposits	222,?25 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

J. H WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$32?,?08 24
Average amount of Specie	53,?03 68
Average amount of Circulation	82,?48 00
Average amount of Deposits	1?0,947 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$249,??6 66
Average amount of Specie	27,?1 21
Average amount of Circulation	?0,?38 00
Average amount of Deposits	?06,?17 ?4

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,433,081 82
Average amount of Specie	2?3,628 03
Average amount of Circulation	89,470 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,09?,670 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS PALMER Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$492,140 40
Average amount of Specie	69,847 09
Average amount of Circulation	97 ?29 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,1 ?,?72 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$929,458 45
Average amount of Specie	164,830 67
Average amount of Circulation	13?,?09 00
Average amount of Deposits	?26,9?? 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 2?, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,?9 ,?67 07
Average amount of Specie	9??,?7? 53
Average amount of Circulation	1?7,031 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,?20 ?99 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

CORNELIUS R DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 2?, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$?5?,509 28
Average amount of Specie	137,833 95
Average amount of Circulation	91,802 00
Average amount of Deposits	974,?41 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E P CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,053,807 49
Average amount of Specie	?07,?7 9?
Average amount of Circulation	73,?39 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,?01,?71 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

THOS S. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$914,?13 2?
Average amount of Specie	?30,?9? 9?
Average amount of Circulation	94,?45 00
Average amount of Deposits	61?,?83 9?

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,077,?69 60
Average amount of Specie	?06 ?89 3?
Average amount of Circulation	?46,?42 86
Average amount of Deposits	86?,?7? 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,?45,?36 00
Average amount of Specie	1,?68,?30 00
Average amount of Circulation	?9 83 ?6
Average amount of Deposits	2,?29 ?39 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. A KISSAM Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$?76,07? 54
Average amount of Specie	343,?-3 ?9
Average amount of Circulation	?11,6 3 00
Average amount of Deposits	685,?51 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

The steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH commanding—from Aspinwall on the night of the 21st., with treasure, and 615 passengers from California, and the mails from the South Pacific—arrived at the Quarantine Station at 4 o'clock, A. M., yesterday.

She connected with the steamship *Orizaba*, Captain ELETSEN, from San Francisco on the 5th, and the British Mail steamship *Bolivia*, from Valparaiso on the 1st, and Callao on the 12th, respectively.

SANTA ANNA left Carthagena on the last West India Mail steamer for St. Thomas, *en route* for Vera Cruz. Prior to his departure he publicly sold off all his game cocks, which hitherto has been looked upon as an ominous proof of designs upon Mexico.

The Sloop-of-War *Jamestown* is yet at Aspinwall. Officers and crew all well.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of Arequipa by President Castilla—Severe Storm in Chili—Ship News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 21, 1858.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived this morning at 9 o'clock. As the train starts in half an hour for Aspinwall, I have but little time to write. The dates to Valparaiso are to the 1st, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th of the present month.

PERU.

From Arequipa I learn that President CASTILLA, on the 5th, made an assault on the city, and having forced his way into the city, after several hours' hard fighting in the streets, got possession of the commanding portion of it, called San Pedro. He was within three squares of the main plaza, and no doubt existed that he would have the whole city the next day. The amount of loss of life is not known by my informant, but is very large on both sides. The attacking force amounted to 4,000 men. The city was defended by about 1,300.

At Point Lobos, south of Iquique, three ships were loading guano—though liable to seizure—the American ships previously taken were yet in the hands of the Peruvian Government.

Callao was on the *qui vive*—all possible precautions being taken to defend it against the anticipated attack of the dreaded revolutionary war-vessel *Apurimac*.

Business was completely suspended, and only a few freight charters offering at £2 for guano.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are up to March 5. There is nothing new, except one or two schemes to subvert the public order had been discovered. An agent was to be sent to Chili to arrange the question of the ownership of Mejillones, which gave rise to the *Sportsman* trouble.

CHILI.

A storm that swept over the whole of Chili had injured the wheat crop just as it was being harvested, but to no very great extent, although the growers were attempting to exaggerate their losses. Several shops and dwelling-houses had been destroyed in Calle de la Victoria. Loss $150,000.

The storm did considerable damage in the harbor of Valparaiso. The American ship *Panther* struck against a hulk and injured the bows of the former. The Hamburg brig, which was loading corn at San Antonio, went ashore in that port.

The U. S. steamer *Merrimack* would sail in a day or two. The U. S. steamer *Saranac* and the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had arrived. Also, Mr. NYE's steamer *Independence*, in 90 days from New-York, to be used for towing in the harbor.

The Chilian Mission to France has been offered to Don MANUEL A. TORCONAL, who was to replace Gen. BLANCO, but he declined. The Minister will be charged with negotiating the loan of $7,000,000 voted by Congress to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. Señor BELINGHESI has been appointed Chilian Consul to Gibraltar.

Flour was selling at $5 25@$5 50 ℔ quintal, 6 months. American Pine Lumber, 100,000 feet sold at $35. Freights to Liverpool £2 10s.@£3. Lola Coal freights to San Francisco, $7 50.

NEW-GRANADA.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 21, 1858

The British frigate *Havana* arrived on the 19th from a cruise. The *Orizaba* arrived last night, and will sail in a couple of days after coaling. No other news. F. W. R.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER "DEAD RABBIT" RIOT—ATTACK UPON A FIRE COMPANY—SEVERAL INJURED.—Another Dead Rabbit riot occurred yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. It began at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, at which place Engine Company No. 31, while going home from an alarm of fire, was assailed by a large number of Sixth Ward ruffians. The assailants were armed with bricks, paving-stones, clubs and bludgeons. The firemen, of whom there were only a small number defended themselves, but they were overpowered, one by one knocked to the pavement, and there brutally beaten. One at least was so badly injured that it is thought he cannot recover. Principal among the ruffianly assailants was one MULRANEY.

The only officer on the Chatham-street beat at the time, was MICHAEL CONDRON, of the Sixth Precinct, who used his best efforts to quell the riot, but only succeeded in arresting one of the most vicious. Starting with him toward the Station-house, at the corner of Mulberry and Park streets, (Five Points,) he was set upon by the prisoners' friends, and very badly beaten. His head was cut in several places, and he was much bruised, by blows from bricks and paving stones.

Other officers from the Fourth and Sixth Precincts, meanwhile made their appearance, but on their approach the ruffians fled, and not any of them were arrested.

Further disturbances are feared, and in anticipation a large force of police are held in reserve.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Answer to the article of the New-York Herald, Friday, 26th inst., entitled "A Gala Night."

The artists of the Italian Opera Company never said anything when the press and the same direction of the Academy of Music did their best to support any artist whom they thought a great favorite on the public mind; but when in doing it they attempt to insult the self-love and the fame of some one of us we cannot stay silent.

We invite the author of such an article to find out any fact or any proof which may lead to the conclusion that *the Italians have conspired, caballed and intrigued after their usual fashion against him.* The silence on this point will be a confession of having published a great lie.

His education and perceptive faculties are far above those of his brother artist.

Of his brother artists some one is an excellent musician, some one is a professor in some instrument in a superior way, acquainted with the mysteries of harmony, and almost all are well known by the nations of Europe, the most severe, and the musical atheneums. Can he say, Mr. FOANES, anything like that? Has he ever been known as a superior artist in the Italian Opera in France, Italy, or in the same Germany? Never, because he never sung in the Italian Opera in those countries. On the contrary, the Republican FORNES, in the year 1848, in Vienna, at the head of a faction of insurgents, compelled the direction of the Italian Opera of the Imperial Theatre to shut up in saying that it was a shame to sympathise with the Italians when they were fighting against the Austrian Government. This is the love for the Italians and the Italian music. But, did not the Italians fight for independence and liberty?

In regard to the modest result of the farewell concert given by Mr. BIGNARDI, which gave occasion to say that *the Italians do not support their pets*, is almost useless to say that Italy, in this City, is represented by a few hundred, and not all certainly well off, when at a concert where such a great star like that of Mr. FORNES, was present, ought the Germans (of whom there are so many thousands) to go and applaud their fellow-countryman.

We like peace and a reciprocal artistical esteem, but when some one dares to injure, by the public press, the whole corps of well-famed artists, and to wound the national feelings, it is our duty to answer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Deaf persons are again cautioned to beware of self-styled aurists, whose only object and highest ambition is gain; whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, compounded of ignorance, pretension and falsehood. Dr. HARTLEY is the only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, and his Institution for the exclusive and successful treatment of affections of the Ear, stands preëminently in advance of any, either in America or Europe. No. 26 St. Mark's place. Consultation each morning, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.—The *furore* still continues! The excitement yet keeps up! This great American Drama, already occupying the highest pinnacle of popularity, seems destined to become *par excellence* the public favorite of the season. It attracts crowded audiences to Barnum's Museum now, every afternoon and evening, and elicits the most extravagant applause. We commend it to the earnest attention of all readers of taste and discrimination.

[Advertisement.]

FINE ARTS.—We are requested to invite the public to examine the large collection of pictures now on exhibition at the Galleries of Messrs H. H. LEEDS & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st. They are contributions of our first resident artists, who are desirous of establishing an annual sale, by which means they can bring their pictures directly before the purchasers. Should sufficient encouragement be given by the public, this will be repeated another year, and become one of the great annual sales of the City. There are one of the great annual sales of the City. There are 350 pictures on exhibition, and works of great merit will be found among them. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the collection in the spacious galleries.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 8.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CONVERSION.—This was effected by KNOX, the great reformer, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, who, by selling a very commonplace individual one of his new style of hats for the Spring, converted him at once in o a gentleman and a handsome fellow.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The beautiful play of the "Flowers of the Forest" will be performed at this favorite Theatre to-night, with the great "Jessie Brown." All for the benefit of Miss HATHAWAY. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great "Jessie Brown," and the no less attractive sterling play of "Damon and Pythias," with a good cast. A visit here will be of profit to-night.

Brooklyn Items.

The parties who were arrested by the Police o the Fifth Precinct, on Sunday morning last, having been found gambling in the house No. 119 Fourth-street, were yesterday brought before Justice ALLEN. Their counsel moved the discharge of all the prisoners except JARVIS, who, he contended, could be held only as an agent of the proprietor. He stated in support of his motion, that it was the custom of Mayor TIEMANN, of New-York, to discharge the parties found in these places with a reprimand, where it was shown that they were not personally interested in the house. The Justice decided that he would adjourn the further examination of the case until Friday morning, in order to consult as to the course he should pursue. Acting-Inspector WOGLOM, the officer under whose directions the descent was made, was on Friday afternoon confirmed as Inspector of the Fifth Precinct.

The Democratic City Convention was held in Tammany Hall, York-street, last evening, when the following nominations were made: *For Justice of Peace*—GEORGE L. FOX. *For Treasurer*—DAVID C. AITKIN. *For Auditor*—JOHN T. RUNCIE. There were two prominent candidates for the office of Comptroller, STEPHEN A. DODGE and DAVID T. MILLS. Pending the ballot for this office the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock this evening.

Mr. BEACH presented a petition to the Legislature last week, signed by 1,600 Brooklyn people—the petition being 56 feet long—for the repeal of the law concerning Building Associations. Do the petitioners propose to wind up these Associations any faster than their members are already doing?

There is before the Assembly a bill for the organization of a Brooklyn Pure Milk Company. The people of Brooklyn can easier reach pure milk by the shorter method of putting a veto on the swill-milk establishments at their coming local election.

The brutal outrage committed on Mrs LONG, the wife of a sea captain, &c., duly chronicled last Saturday morning, turns out not to be so much of an outrage after all. The accused parties will doubtless be discharged to-day, as Mrs. LONG has absented herself.

MICHAEL MERAN and JAMES HOWARD, who were arrested on Saturday morning, on the charge of burglary and rape, preferred by GEORGIANA LONG, were discharged yesterday, the complainant not appearing.

A false alarm of fire was sounded about five o'clock yesterday. The engines were out, but no fight occurred.

The case of Dr. O. H. SMITH against BENJAMIN W. SHREVE, was continued in the Circuit Court, yesterday, and will, probably, be concluded to day.

The Republicans and Americans, in the Sixth Ward, have united upon the following ticket: *Alderman*—Wm. H. Gale. *Supervisor*—George A Jarvis. *Assessor*—Richard W. Whipple. *Constable*—Isaac Skidmore.

The Americads in the Fourth Ward made the following nominations last evening: *Alderman*—Peter G. Taylor. *Supervisor*—Robert R. Story. *Constable*—Alexander Cashow.

New-Jersey Items.

The Morris Canal was opened for navigation yesterday. The prospects for a heavy business on this Canal the coming Summer are unusually flattering, and the Company, in view of an expected increase in the coal business, have during the past Winter made a large number of repairs and improvements along the line of the canal.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Jersey City Relief Committee was held at the City Clerk's Office yesterday morning, with Judge FINK in the chair. The Rev. Mr. VERBINDER, City Missionary, made his fifth weekly report. During the past five weeks relief had been given to 346 families, comprising about 650 adults and nearly 1,000 children. The Society's means are exhausted.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A boy named WELTMAN, residing in South Third-street, Jersey City, was yesterday morning kicked by a horse in the stable of a grocer, in Grove-street, and had his arm and collar bone broken. His injuries are pronounced dangerous

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 29.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '65	103⅛	170 Hudson River R	27
2,000 U. S. 6s '68 coup.	115⅜	50 do	s30 27⅛
12,000 Mo State 6s	82⅛	100 do	s60 27
18,000 do	82⅛	300 do	27⅜
25,000 do	b60 82⅛	300 do	27⅜
1,000 do	82⅛	250 do	b60 27⅜
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	87	150 do	s30 27⅜
5,000 Iowa State 7s '68-'85	105	100 do	s30 27
1,000 Tenn. State 6's '90.	89	100 do	s10 27⅜
3,000 Read. R. Bds. '86.	67	100 do	b60 28
3,000 do	66	50 do	27⅜
5,000 Ill. C. R. Bds.	s60 83⅛	100 do	s60 27⅜
2,000 L&C.&M.L.G. Bds.	34⅜	10 Harlem R. R.	12
5,000 do	34⅜	150 do	12⅛
2,000 Chi. & Rock I. b's.	95	100 Harlem R. R. pref	20
5,000 C.B.&Q R.5p c.bs	91	2200 Reading R. R	s30 47
1 100 E.&N. E. 1st mt bs	82⅜	1425 do	47⅛
20 Bank of America	109	100 do	b25 47⅛
20 Chatham Bank	60	200 do	b60 48
45 Am. Ex. Bank	104½	500 do	b30 48
27 Imp. & Trad. Bank	99⅜	100 do	47⅞
5 Park Bank	95	600 do	48⅜
50 Bank of Commerce	102	500 do	b60 49
25 U. S. Trust Co	105	200 do	s30 48⅜
100 Canton Company	s3 22	700 do	s30 48
24 Del. & H. Ca'l. Co.	110½	200 do	b60 48⅜
50 do	110	35 Mich. Cen. Railroad	66⅛
40 Penn. Coal Co	70	150 Mich. So. & No. I R.	22
200 Cum. Coal Co	17⅜	25 do	s3 22⅛
10 Pacific M. S. Co	79	200 do	s30 22
200 N. Y. Cen. R R stw	87	100 do	22⅜
100 do c	87	350 Mich. So.&N. I. p.s.	45
100 do	s7 87	50 do	s30 44⅞
150 do	s30 87	50 do	s30 44⅜
50 do	87⅛	10 Panama Railroad	105½
150 do	87⅛	15 do	105⅞
50 do	b30 87⅛	50 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b60 91⅜
200 do	87⅜	6 do	90⅜
250 do	s60 87¼	50 do	90⅞
25 do	s15 87¼	170 do	90⅝
100 do	s60 87¼	100 do	b30 91
100 do	s60 87	50 do	b30 91⅛
100 do	b60 88	500 Clev. & Toledo R R	44⅜
150 Erie Railroad	c 23⅜	31 C. & R. Island R.R.	76
1050 do	23⅜	200 do	75¼
100 do	s30 23¼	200 do	b60 75⅜
550 do	c 23⅞	100 do	s30 75½
100 do	s30 23⅞	110 LaC. & Mill. R. R.	9

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ohio St. 6s '60..	100	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87⅛
2,000 Ind. 5t 5s	86	100 do	87⅜
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	82⅜	200 do	s30 87⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	94	100 do	s10 87⅜
1,000 Erie RR.2d M. Bs	84	100 do	s60 87
1,000 Erie RR. Bs. '75.	57	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75⅛
1,000 E. RR. Ct. Bs '75	50⅜	200 do	b30 75⅛
2,000 M. C. RR. 8 ℔ c. 1st M. Sg.Fd c.b.	100⅝	100 do	s30 75
2,000 do	100⅜	150 Erie Railroad	24⅛
28 D. & H. Cl. Co.	b30 110⅜	100 do	s60 23⅜
10 do	110⅜	50 do	s60 23⅝
50 Bank of New-York	108	50 do	23⅞
43 Pacific Mail St. Co.	78	100 do	b30 24
70 do	77⅜	100 Harlem RR.	12⅜
100 do	77⅛	100 Reading R. R.	b30 48
25 do	77	50 do	b60 48
100 Cumb Coal. Co.	18	200 do	48
100 Cary Imp't Co	7¾	100 do	47⅜
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28	100 do	47⅜
200 do	28⅛	50 do	b60 47⅜
		50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	22⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Louisville City 6s	70	60 Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	130
5 00 N. Y. & N. H 6s	81	20 Phenix Fire In. Co.	205¼
8,000 Cam. & Am. R. 6s.	80	5 Peter C. Fire In. Co	107
4,000 North Ind R. 7s	72¾	10 Harmy. Fire In. Co.	92½
7,000 T. N. & I. 1st M. 7s	85	50 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	116½
2,000 Missouri 6s	89¼	20 Rutgers Fire in. Co	114½
1,000 La C & Mil R. 7s	33	48 But & Dro. Bank	106½
3,000 N Y & Har. R. 7s	71½	30 People's Bank	93½
2,000 Mil & Hor R 8s.	45	10 Am. Ex Bank	104
5,000 Wat & Mad. R. 8s	2	3 Bank of New-York	107½
188 C. & E P. & F du L R	3⅞	10 Marine Bank	86
55 N. Y. C. rtage Co.	92	15 Metropolitan Bank	104½
40 Pet. & Bar Can. Co.	97¾	10 National Bank	109
400 Brook. Gas Lig Co.	5	5 Mer. Fire In. Co.	115½
20 Pacific Bank	112	26 Lamar Fire In. Co.	100
50 Citizens' Bank	92½	5 New York Cen. R.	87¼
30 Phenix Bank	106	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	9
20 Nation. Fire Ins. Co.	178¾		

MONDAY, March 29—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, March 27, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, March 20:

Increase of Loans	$1,655,062
Decrease in Specie	973,181
Increase in Circulation	38,370
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	27,792

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which average $17,037,222, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 28 1857.	March 27, 1858.	March 20, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$66,600,000	$66,600,000
Loans	112,884,024	109 095 412	107 440 350
Specie	11,325 733	30,929 472	31,902 636
Circulation	8 473,829	6,892,231	6 853,852
Gross Deposits	92.616.560	90.244 098	91,238,505
Exchanged	26,386,144	16 442 389	17,064,588
Undrawn	66,230,416	74.201 709	74,173,917
In Sub-Treasury	15,481,074	6.141,594	5,883,336

The further transfer of Specie into Loans upon Treasury Bills accounts for most of the difference this week in these two items. The banks hold at present about one-half the last issue of Treasury Bills, say $2,500,000. The Specie actually in Bank to-day is believed to be about $32,000,000- the California receipts of Friday having counted but one or two of the six days of the present average.

The present week opens on an easy market for Money, which in turn has enabled bill-drawers to command better rates for Exchange for the packet to sail on Wednesday. Most of the transient bills on London held below 107½ were picked up early in the day, and at the close the standard drawers advanced their terms to 107¾@108 ℔ cent., the market leaving off firm. Francs are 5.18¾@5.16¼. The mails by the *Niagara* and *Fulton* from Europe were delivered early this morning, and although not particularly important, the English financial advices reflect great and increasing ease in money, while the London Stock Exchange had been languid during the week, up to Friday afternoon, when it was rumored that the new Ministry would set the French affair all right at the evening session of the House of Commons, and the Funds in consequence closed firmer. Several private authorities express the opinion that the very low rates to which discounts had been reduced by the superabundance of money will produce another buoyant turn in speculation on the restoration of perfect financial quiet. The telegraphic intimation that the Bank of France had gained about $11,000,000 in Bullion since the February report, is confirmed. The reserve of the Bank is now run up to sixty-seven and a half million dollars, with the prospect of a gradual, if not rapid advance to a hundred million dollars, the discount line meanwhile running off. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending March 10, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,977,542	Inc.	£784,434
Other Deposits	13.900,774	Dec.	825,310
Rest	3,889,360	Inc	5 5 8
Government securities	9.902.450	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	16.619,633	Dec	686,837
Notes unemployed	11,868,940	Inc.	651,115

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,497,505, being a decrease of £545,885, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £17,713,242, showing an increase of £89,991 when compared with the preceding return.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to March 11. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

	March.	February.
Capital of the Bank, Francs.	91,250,000	91,250 000
Ditto New	91.250.000	91,250 000
Profits in addition	1,435,505	1,435 505
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9 125.000	9,125.000
Do. in landed property	4,000,000	4 000,000
Bank notes in circulation	519.917.000	528,048,800
Do. of the branch Banks	43.347,600	44,653,050
Bank notes to order	5 629 654	5,871,408
Receipts payable at sight	2 648,186	3.039.342
Treasury acct. current cred'r.	94.137.131	78 635,287
Sundry accoun's current	123 910,877	117.626,948
Do. with the branch Banks	25,975,152	28,389 515
Dividends payable	1 112 301	2,157 895
Dis and sundry interests	996,796	1,424.466
Commission on deposits	6,119,602	4,438 846
Redis. the last six months	2,209.982	2,209,982
Sundries	3,471,197	3,222.270
Total Francs	1 033,516.637	1,029,759,968
Cash in hand	123,194,385	83,778.797
Cash in the branch Banks	214,532,899	199,078 277
Commercial bills overdue	2,648,729	3,470 446
Commercial bills not yet due	214 427,560	244 372,439
Do. in the branch Banks	219 956,080	228 551,219
Advanced on dep. of bullion	1,792,700	2,040,000
Do. by the branch Banks	2,062 662	2 138 900
Do on French securities	25,291,400	23,472,300
Do. by the branch Banks	8,452.080	7,893 880
Advanced on rail securities	51,859,800	48,805.555
Do. by the branch Banks	15,528,186	13,975 286
Advance on Crédit Foncier	243.500	225,600
Do. on Branch Bank Scrip	90.600	100.000
Advance to State, 1848	50,000,000	50,000,000
Government Stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Do. disposable	52,189,482	52,189,482
New shares, not settled	28,232,669	42,114,573
Hotel and furniture of bank	4,000 000	4 000 000
Landed property of branch	5,673.222	5,663,617
Expenses of management	802,611	466.394
Sundries	5,587 321	4.438,549
Total, Francs	1,039,516.637	1,029,759,068

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker, writes of American Stocks:

"The market for American Securities in London has been steady during the past week There has been a moderate demand for investment in the best description of Railroad Bonds. Illinois Central Shares have been somewhat depressed, but strong buyers have appeared at the lower rates. The inflated quotations received by the mail from New-York have produced no effect on the market. Erie Shares are dull at 27@29."

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says of the arrangement for exchanging California State Bonds:

"We have received from Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. a copy of the act passed by the State of California in regard to the exchange of bonds. By its provisions all bonds and claims to be bonded must be presented before the 1st of January next. The new bonds will be dated on the day of issue, and the first coupon on the new bond will be for interest from the date of issue to the 1st of January, 1859. The past due interest up to change of bonds will be funded in sums of $500 and $1 000. The whole issue of bonds is limited to $3.900,000, and as, in addition to the bonds, there are other claims to be funded, the amount of which is unknown, it is of importance that the bonds should be forwarded immediately, and thus obviate the danger of their being shut. Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. advertise that they will take charge of the whole business of the exchange of the bonds."

On the Stock Exchange the contest of last week between the *Bull* and *Bear* speculators for supremacy in the market was renewed this forenoon, with a considerable degree of spirit; the sellers against the market having the advantage of the influence of the depression under which the dealings left off on Saturday afternoon. But, with the exception of Reading, which one or two firms continue to sell freely, this advantage was not maintained. The buyers took most of the Stocks offered with promptness, and drove the opposite party to time options in order to keep down prices. The deliveries of the day were not made without showing that upon several of the speculatives the Street is largely oversold; for while Erie, for example, was done at 23½ ℔ cent. at the Board, 24½ ℔ cent. cash was paid on the adjournment, and Hudson River, which sold at the Board at 27, brought 28¼ ℔ cent. New-York Central was steady at 87½@¾ ℔ cent. for immediate delivery, while options were lent out at 87 at 60 days. The buyers make no effort to enforce deliveries or to render Stocks scarce. They have become so from the recent heavy sales for the decline. The sellers, at present operating in this way, as remarked this morning, are a strong and numerous party, and have driven down the market, say 7 ℔ cent. on New-York Central 14 ℔ cent. on Erie; 10 ℔ cent. on Hudson; 18 ℔ cent. on Reading, and 14 ℔ cent. on Rock Island against all extraneous influences It is only because the public, to some extent, begin to come in to the assistance of the opposite party and to withdraw the Stocks from the Street that they were not able to-day to make still lower figures. The exceptional dealings in Reading excite some curiosity. The Philadelphians were no such free sellers to-day. A single young house, here, who made their first mark as *Bulls* in New-York and Erie, are the leading *Bears* in Reading; their sales within a few days being estimated at ten or twelve thousand shares. The reopening of navigation on the competing line in the Schuylkill Coal Trade is seized upon (a circumstance not unusual in the Spring season) to make a demonstration against the shares of the Road. In like manner, the interest in the People's Line of Steam boats on the North River come into the Street as sellers of Hudson Railroad. It is one of the vagaries of the market that this very stock was the favorite of some of the same parties not three weeks ago at prices of 6@8 ℔ cent. dearer than the present! The general market left off steady, with the exception of Reading, which closed 46½@46¾ ℔ cent.

The list of State and Railway Bonds, it will be noticed, is fairly maintained, and so are nearly all the City Bank Shares, Delaware and Hudson and Panama Road. These would all probably advance but for the pressure brought to bear upon the less favored part of the dealings.

The Illinois Central Company have canceled $54,500 of their Bonds since 1st January in liquidation of the sales of lands. The fresh sales o lands in March (to 25th) amount to $60,375.

The receipts of the Watertown and Rome Railroad, during February, were as follows,

	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$8,619 52	7,018 99
Freight	7,972 94	14,301 64
Mail, &c	1 658 92	1.227 63
Total	$18,249 38	$22,548 26
Expenses	21,219 01	18,107 06
Deficiency in 1857	$2,969 63	
Surplus in 1858	4,441 20	

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MARCH 27.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,567,449	$1,866,102	$210,555	$6,417,642
Artisans' Bank	778 369	71,034	68,471	3c2,882
Atlantic Bank	481,515	69,7 3	96,593	228,584
Bk. of America	5,100,910	2 752,061	89,250	5,870,515
Bk. of Commerce	11,035,354	3,121,946	1,975	6 715,891
Bk. of Commw'th	90 1,018	263,366	90,827	1,007,826
Bk. of New-York	3,879,851	884,859	32?,577	3,947,984
Bk. of N. America	1,822,031	431,457	87,025	1,558,432
Bk. of Republic	3,710,680	870,951	149,925	3 646,163
Bk. St. New-York	3,494 485	1,123,562	282,6?3	3,370,293
Broadway Bank	2,0?5,339	470,699	230,649	1,648,025
Bull's Head Bank	271,964	36,496	104,135	207,884
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,381,386	352,632	181,?45	1,022,993
Chatham Bank	491,666	85,627	29,97?	235,700
Chemical Bank	1,915,293	735,6 3	25,065	2,100,412
Citizens' Bank	656,353	134,968	150,938	514,647
City Bank	1,589,417	855,498	16,796	1,737,197
Continental Bank	2,948,719	956,177	100,527	2,721,349
Corn Exch. Bank	1,248,423	416,063	110,481	1,192,307
East River Bank	177,181	22,831	8,?45	42,897
Fulton Bank	1,404,268	230,368	115,989	1,271,485
Greenwich Bank	641,043	32,107	113,752	457,390
Grocers' Bank	275,740	45,816	14,984	64,8?3
Hanover Bank	1,331,462	226,282	80,347	815,676
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,354,588	305,385	193 434	1,393,372
Irving Bank	748,992	190,83?	105,443	667,279
Leather Man. Bk	1,878,515	347,155	197,806	1,530,499
Manhattan Co	4 ?72,200	1,651,997	3?5,892	3,758 637
Marine Bank	894,617	170,863	56,493	576,448
Market Bank	1,556,906	320,698	158,648	1,162,364
Mechanics' Bank	3,452,321	1,128,417	255,683	3,373,682
Mech. B'g Ass'n	446,871	117,792	14,804	142,900
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	735,563	100,307	99,580	493,339
Mercantile Bank	2,29?,353	408,720	35 552	1 850,788
Merchants' Bank	4,065,757	2,763,512	2 4,952	5 018,106
Merch. Exch. Bk.	?,?91,975	494 572	12,807	1 333,230
Metropolitan Bk.	6,464,872	1 344 032	197,222	5 519,889
Nassau Bank	1,329 709	260,262	97,185	974,290
National Bank	2 424,511	270,763	116,469	1,331,232
N. Y. County Bk.	310 821	37,276	74,878	224,5.5
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	320,808	53,093	82,928	110,947
N. Y. Exch. Bank	249,778	27,72	100,938	205 9?7
Ocean Bank	1 433,081	293,628	89,470	1,092,670
Oriental Bank	424,140	69,847	97,729	311,432
Pacific Bank	1,?05,488	464,830	132,089	974,930
Park Bank	3,390,267	964,457	167 031	2,830,569
People's Bank	506,509	137,633	91,802	394,481
Phenix Bank	3,053 807	707,157	73,739	2,501,271
St. Nicholas Bank	9 4 213	230,591	94 745	611,363
Seventh Ward Bk.	1 077,269	196,269	146 232	662,133
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,946,486	1 168,030	99,630	3,429,899
Tradesmen's Bank	976,0?0	343,943	241,673	648,459
Union Bank	2,985,668	554 662	175,916	2,372,102
Loans	$109,095,412	Circulation		$6,892,231
Specie	30.929.472	Deposits		90,644,098

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	March 20.		March 20.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,445,609	Manhattan Co	4,102,175
Artisans' Bank	777,432	Marine Bank	794,766
Atlantic Bank	490,370	Market Bank	1.5 8,825
Bk. of America	4,812,906	Mechanics' Bank	3,468,706
Bk. of Commerce	10,?28,107	Mech. B'g Asso'n.	449 033
Bk. of Commw'th	866,739	Mech. & Trad. Bk	?19 765
Bk. of New-York	3,?71 966	Mercantile Bank	2,292,665
Bk. of N. America	1,613,495	Merchants' Bank	3,980,873
Bk. of Republic	3 ?79,095	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,838,799
Bk St. New-York	3,440,835	Metropolitan Bank	6,450,417
Broadway Bank	2,027,258	Nassau Bank	1,272,157
Bull's Head Bank	25?,936	National Bank	2,317,874
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1 368,535	N. Y. County Bk	343,981
Chatham Bank	493,883	N Y Dry Dock Co.	313,477
Chemical Bank	1,925,5 8	N. Y. Exch. Bank	255,3?9
Citizens' Bank	660,?73	Ocean Bank	1 455,449
City Bank	1,569,574	Oriental Bank	488,427
Continental Bank	2,952,929	Pacific Bank	932,636
Corn Exch. Bank	1,265,449	Park Bank	3,177,924
East